

Dept of State *Review*

bulletin



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U.S. Constitution and U.N. Charter: An Appraisal

Address by Secretary Dulles¹

Our association is celebrating its Diamond Jubilee. When it was founded in 1878, our country was at peace and foreign war seemed remote. Now we have had three foreign wars in quick succession, and, because we are a principal source of free-world strength, we face the intense hostility and growing might of the Soviet-dominated world.

It has become no easy task to assure the safety of the United States.

Our Army, Navy, and Air Force necessarily constitute an ultimate reliance. But they are only partial insurance against disaster. We do not want to have to depend on our own unaided strength. Any free-world nation which attempts, singly, to match the military might which a totalitarian system can extract out of one-third of the people and one-third of the natural resources of the world will wreck its domestic economy. It will have to impose sweeping governmental controls which will destroy the very freedom it defends. Further, no measures that we take in isolation will assure our supply of strategic materials.

There is but one answer to the coerced unity of the Soviet-dominated world. That answer is the voluntary association of free nations for the common defense. To win friends and allies, to bind them to us and us to them in dependable ways, is, therefore, an essential aspect of U.S. foreign policy.

Mutual Security

The master security treaty of our time is the Charter of the United Nations. It has been adhered to by 60 nations. It represents the world's best hope of peace with justice. But the United Nations, in its present form, has not met all our expectations. I shall speak more of that later.

Because the United Nations itself does not provide adequate security, the United States has, by bipartisan action, entered into a series of treaties

with other nations for the purpose of furthering collective self-defense. This is authorized by the U.N. Charter.

We have the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of 14 nations, designed to insure the peace and safety of the North Atlantic community.

We have the so-called Rio Pact of 21 American Republics, designed to promote peace and mutual security in the Western Hemisphere.

In the Pacific, we have mutual defense or security treaties with the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. Two weeks ago I initialed a proposed mutual-defense treaty with the Republic of Korea,² and we have close ties with Nationalist China on Formosa.

These security treaties have been implemented by a series of base agreements made by the President. These give our armed forces the means to operate abroad more effectively in the protection of our security. For example, one plane based abroad may be the equivalent of three like planes based here at home. Under the Mutual Security Act we have joined to build up strategically located military establishments in which we share, such as NATO. The result is that we and others can keep our defense expenditures within limits compatible with a free domestic economy.

In addition to treaties and agreements dealing expressly with matters of security, we must have many other kinds of treaties. No treaty of alliance is dependable without the added ingredient of friendliness. This requires treaties of friendship, commerce and trade, reciprocal-trade agreements, extradition treaties, agreements defining the status of forces located abroad, treaties controlling the drug and narcotic trade, treaties in avoidance of double taxation, and a multitude of other agreements that are necessary to put international intercourse on a friendly and nonfriction basis.

Treaties and executive agreements are the political tools which make it possible to provide our Nation with an environment of security.

¹ Made before the American Bar Association at Boston on Aug. 26 (press release 458 dated Aug. 25).

² BULLETIN of Aug. 17, 1953, p. 204.

The Constitutional Problem

At this juncture a movement has grown up to limit severely the treaty-making power and to curtail the authority of the President to conduct international business.

This movement reflects concern that our treaty power might be used to effectuate domestic reforms, particularly in relation to economic and social matters, and to impose upon our country socialistic conceptions which are alien to our traditional American ideals.

These fears were largely founded upon the activities of certain committees of the United Nations.

I believe that this concern, when it arose, was a legitimate one, and that those who voiced it performed a genuine service in bringing the situation to the attention of the American public.

But I point out the arousing of that concern was a correction of the evil—a correction in the most dependable way, that is, by the vigilance of our citizenry. The danger, never great, has passed.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments

However, some fear that the danger may recur and that our citizenry may not then be alert. So, various Constitutional amendments have been proposed, with a view to preventing possible future abuses of the treaty-making power.

None of these proposals takes the form of trying to confine treaty-making to the historic and, I believe, Constitutional sense of that word. It seems to me that "treaties" within the meaning of our Constitution are contracts with foreign governments designed to promote our national interests by assuring that our Nation and others will act internationally in a way deemed mutually advantageous.

I do not believe that "treaties" within the meaning of article VI of our Constitution, which provides that treaties "shall be the supreme Law of the Land," are measures of primarily domestic import, or that the treaty form can lawfully be used to circumvent the Constitutional procedures established in relation to what are essentially internal affairs.

That concept is difficult to put into Constitutional words. Perhaps for that reason those who would now amend the Constitution have adopted a more rigid and less selective approach.

Let me refer to the amendment proposed by S.J. Res. 1.³ Section 1 provides that any provision in a treaty which conflicts with the Constitution shall be of no force or effect.

I believe that this states the law as it now is. However, some seem to feel that the question is in

doubt, and fears in this regard have been widely spread. To meet any legitimate fears on this score, President Eisenhower has stated that he approves a Constitutional amendment, such as that introduced by Senator Knowland,⁴ which will make it clear that a treaty cannot override the Constitution or deprive citizens of their rights under our Constitutional Bill of Rights.

The remaining provisions of S.J. Res. 1 would make fundamental changes. Section 2 would cut down the Nation's treaty power so that no treaty could bind the Nation in respect of matters which, under our Federal system, fall within the jurisdiction of the States. This would set the clock back to an approximation of the condition which existed under the Articles of Confederation. Then, that condition was so intolerable and it so jeopardized the Confederation that the present Constitution was adopted to give the Federal Government authority, in international matters, to act for *all* the Nation, including the States.

Let me tell you of our experience with treaties in the present session of the Congress.

Since it convened in January 1953, the Senate has approved 23 treaties, 12 of which, our legal advisers say, would be unconstitutional if the proposed amendment had been in effect, because they deal with matters of State jurisdiction, such as negotiable instrument laws, local licensing laws, etc. In the case of 8 of these 12 treaties the Senate vote was 86 yeas to 1 nay. Included in the 86 who voted in favor of these treaties were 55 of the 64 Senators who were originally listed as sponsors of S.J. Res. 1, which would have made the treaties unconstitutional.

This suggests, I think, that the import of the proposed amendment is not fully understood, even in the Senate. Also I suggest that the Senators, when it comes down to concrete cases, recognize that our Nation must be able to make treaties which will bind not only the Federal Government but also the States.

Executive Agreements

Section 3 of the proposed amendment would give the Congress the power to regulate all executive and other agreements.

No more fundamental change in our Constitutional system can be imagined, for under it Congress and not the President would be responsible for the day-by-day conduct of our foreign relations.

The phrase "executive agreements" brings to mind such major wartime commitments as were made at Yalta and Potsdam, and which have proved unpopular and perhaps ill-advised. But "executive agreements" are the means, and the only means, whereby the President carries on the day-to-day business of dealing with other na-

³ For text and for a statement by Secretary Dulles in opposition to the resolution, see *ibid.*, Apr. 20, 1953, p. 594.

⁴ For text, see *ibid.*, Aug. 10, 1953, p. 193.

tions. Daily the President, directly or through his diplomatic or military agents, makes agreements with foreign nations. In the State Department, for example, we may agree that Foreign Ministers will meet at a certain time and place. Perhaps we agree with the British and French on a joint note to the Soviet Union about Germany. Perhaps we agree with other members of the United Nations upon a proposed resolution. Agreements are the warp and woof of international life, and without them there could not be friendly international intercourse.

The Korean armistice was made by a U.S. military commander under instructions from Washington. This armistice agreement was the climax of a series of subsidiary agreements, some made with our enemies in relation to procedures as to armistice negotiations. Some were made with the Republic of Korea, and some were made with our U.N. allies in Korea. Many of these agreements I made under the authority of the President.

The more important of these agreements were made after informal consultation with congressional leaders. The security treaty which I initialed in Korea will of course be effective only with the advice and consent of the Senate. Agreements for economic rehabilitation are subject to congressional appropriations. But these conspicuous agreements, requiring Senate or congressional action, grew out of a series of preliminary agreements which were indispensable to the final result. These were of a multiplicity and of an immediacy which excluded the assumption of responsibility by a deliberative assembly like the Congress.

President Eisenhower has stated his views on these matters in the following words:⁵

... I am unalterably opposed to any amendment which would change our traditional treaty-making power or which would hamper the President in his constitutional authority to conduct foreign affairs. Today, probably as never before in our history, it is essential that our country be able effectively to enter into agreements with other nations.

I can say to you soberly that the proposed amendment, except for section 1 which President Eisenhower accepts, would have a calamitous effect upon the international position and prospects of the United States. It would make it impossible for the United States to share in the voluntary and friendly association of free nations which is necessary to offset what the Soviet Premier refers to as the "monolithic unity" of the Soviet system. It would make it impractical for the President to conduct foreign affairs and would throw upon the Congress in this respect a daily and incessant responsibility which such a numerous and already overburdened legislative body is, in practice, incapable of discharging.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 192.

The Test of Experience

We have a system which has survived for over 160 years without there being a single instance of treaty abuses such as are feared. Of course, abuse is always a possibility. I admit that. I not only admit it, I have said it. But I do not admit that, because power can be abused, it follows that power should be annulled. That is the reasoning that leads to anarchy.

If the United States renounces the power to act effectively in international affairs, because that power might be abused, the result will be a large measure of international anarchy.

It is impossible to rewrite the Constitution of the United States so that it is foolproof. It is impossible to make freedom so automatic that its retention does not need constant vigilance.

The supreme test of any Constitution is the way it works. George Washington, in his Farewell Address, warned against amending the Constitution to meet hypothetical dangers. "Experience," he said, "is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country. Facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion."

Our Constitution, as it is, has served us well for 160 years in the field of foreign relations. There is no actual experience to demonstrate the need of the far-reaching changes that have been proposed. The fears are hypothetical. The facts are reassuring.

The founders of this Nation, seeing international peril, created power to meet it. They enabled the Nation to speak as a unit and with prompt, effective authority in the field of foreign relations. The system worked well. Today, we face a new and perhaps even greater peril than that which the founders confronted. We need that same political authority which they provided. If it is taken away, I see only a steady increase in our peril and a steady decline in our capacity to meet that peril.

International Law and Order

Physical scientists have enabled man to destroy himself. Political wisdom must enable man to save himself. Political leadership that timidly goes backward will never cope with scientific knowledge which goes ever forward.

This administration has a vision of something better than bare survival in the face of danger. We have faith that it is possible to end the menace under which humanity has existed for so long. It was hoped that the United Nations would achieve this, and I still believe that it can. But to realize this hope will require that the Charter be altered in some important respects.

The U.N. Charter now reflects serious inadequacies.

One inadequacy sprang from ignorance. When we were in San Francisco in the spring of 1945, none of us knew of the atomic bomb which was to fall on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. The charter is thus a pre-atomic-age charter. In this sense it was obsolete before it actually came into force. As one who was at San Francisco, I can say with confidence that, if the delegates there had known that the mysterious and immeasurable power of the atom would be available as a means of mass destruction, the provisions of the charter dealing with disarmament and the regulation of armaments would have been far more emphatic and realistic.

A second inadequacy sprang from the fact that the three leaders who planned the United Nations were President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Generalissimo Stalin, precisely the three who led the wartime victory coalition against Hitlerite Germany. Inevitably, they looked upon the United Nations as a kind of peacetime prolongation of the wartime triumvirate. Consequently, the proposals initially put forward by the United States, United Kingdom, and Soviet Russia placed primary authority in the Security Council and stipulated that the great powers permanently represented on that Council must be in agreement.

At San Francisco this concept was to some extent altered and greater scope was given to the General Assembly. However the "veto" remained in the Security Council and the General Assembly was permitted only to "recommend." Indeed, the Assembly voting procedure, with one vote per nation, precludes its decisions having more than advisory weight.

Now we see the inadequacy of an organization whose effective functioning depends upon cooperation with a nation which is dominated by an international party seeking world domination.

A third inadequacy came out of disregard for the fact that world order, in the long run, depends not on men but upon law—law which embodies eternal principles of justice and morality. When the charter was drafted at Dumbarton Oaks, it contained no mention of the word "justice" or of the word "law." That defect was to some extent remedied at San Francisco. At several points in the charter, references to "justice" were introduced. Also the General Assembly was required to promote "the progressive development of international law and its codification." However, in the 8 years of its existence, the General Assembly has made but little progress in this respect.

I recall the views expressed by that great statesman and student of public affairs, the late Sen. Robert A. Taft. In his book entitled *A Foreign Policy for Americans*, he said of the U.N. Charter:

The fundamental difficulty is that it is not based primarily on an underlying law and an administration of justice under that law. I believe that in the long run the only way to establish peace is to write a law, agreed to by each of the nations, to govern the relations of such nations with each other and to obtain the covenant of all such nations that they will abide by that law and by decisions made thereunder.

The opportunity which Senator Taft saw has not irrevocably passed. The present Charter of the United Nations provides that the 1955 General Assembly will have on its agenda a proposal to call a general conference to review the present charter. I have already announced that the United States will then vote in favor of holding such a review conference.

The 1955 conference will be comparable in its importance to the original San Francisco conference. It will provide a conspicuous opportunity for which the lawyers of America should be prepared. There are, of course, many other opportunities.

The important thing is that the Bar of America, which exerts a powerful influence on the thinking and political action of the American people, should itself be looking forward and inventively and creatively try to solve the great problems which confront our people at this time. The founders of our Nation showed a political wisdom which has rarely if ever been matched. Surely, however, their effort did not exhaust the political genius of the American people. They invented and bequeathed to us an ordered society of spiritual and intellectual freedom. Such a society ought to be able to produce the new ideas needed to meet changing conditions. That is for us to demonstrate. Now, when new peril threatens, it behooves us to prove our worth. May we not, in our generation, emulate what our forebears did in their generation, and find the way to develop international order to shield national life? That is the challenge of our time. Let us dedicate ourselves to meet it.

Review of U.N. Charter

Following are the texts of a letter which Alexander Wiley, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, sent to Secretary Dulles on July 29 and the latter's reply, dated August 12:

Senator Wiley to Secretary Dulles

JULY 29, 1953

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: As you know, the Senate has adopted S. Res. 126 authorizing a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations to study proposals to amend, revise, or otherwise modify or change international peace and security organ-

izations and to advise the President particularly with reference to the policy of the United States at the General Conference of the United Nations for review of the Charter.

As chairman of the proposed subcommittee, I am deeply interested in carrying on a study that will be productive of results which will be helpful to the United States when charter revision is considered. I have in mind, in this connection, the excellent work done by a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations during the war years when consultations relative to the postwar world organization were underway.

At the time the Committee on Foreign Relations had under discussion the Gillette Resolution (S. Res. 30) you wrote me as follows:

The Department has anticipated that a proposal to call a Charter Review Conference will be considered at the tenth regular session of the General Assembly, i. e., sometime during 1955. The development of an official United States position toward the question of Charter review, and toward the many individual issues involved, will require very careful and detailed preparations within the Government, including official studies, advice from members of the Congress, and private discussions with other governments. There should also be, in the judgment of the Department, full opportunity for the public to inform itself regarding the problems involved, and to express its views.

Now that the Committee on Foreign Relations has established a subcommittee which will be in a position to undertake detailed studies of proposals to amend the Charter, I wonder if you have come to any conclusion as to whether the United States will favor the calling of a review conference when the question comes before the General Assembly in 1955. It would seem to me that comment on this point now might be helpful to the subcommittee and to the American public at large and would not in any way tie the hands of this Government or of the people in freely debating the issues that will be at stake.

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER WILEY

Secretary Dulles to Senator Wiley

AUGUST 12, 1953

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: In reply to your letter of July 29, 1953, I have noted with satisfaction that you will be chairman of the subcommittee authorized by S. Res. 126 to study the subject of United Nations Charter review, and that you are deeply interested in making the study helpful to the United States.

I myself feel that the forthcoming revision of the United Nations Charter provides a great opportunity. I have for some time been giving thought as to how best to use it.

I continue to believe that final United States policies on this question must await full public discussion of the issues as well as consultations

with members of Congress. However, I think it may be timely to state that the Department will favor the calling of the review conference when the question is put to the 1955 session of the United Nations General Assembly. I hope this information will facilitate the work of your Committee.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN FOSTER DULLES

Soviet "Concessions"

To East Germany

*Statement by Lincoln White
Acting Chief, News Division¹*

The series of "concessions" granted to the East German regime by the Soviet Union come as no surprise. There have been indications that movements in this direction have been under consideration in Moscow for some time. Their purpose, of course, is an attempt to bolster the puppet regime of Herr Grotewold.

These measures may have been hastened by the demonstrations of June 17 when it became obvious that the East German regime had lost all semblance of control over the people of East Germany, who were in virtual open defiance of its orders. It must, therefore, have become obvious to Moscow that some steps had to be taken to attempt to strengthen the East German regime.

These steps, of course, have other purposes. They are efforts to weaken the influence of the Western Powers in Germany. They are efforts to embarrass Chancellor Adenauer on the eve of the German elections. Indeed, one might wonder whether the avowed purpose of the moves—namely, to raise the economic standard of the East German population—is only incidental. In any case, it remains to be seen whether the lot of the individual East Zone inhabitant will improve as a result of these pronouncements.

U.S. Aid to Victims of Greek Earthquake

President's Message to King Paul

White House press release dated August 18

The President on August 14 sent the following message to the King of Greece:

"Together with the people and Government of the United States I express my profound sympathy to the suffering people of Greece whose families have been killed or injured and homes destroyed in the recent earthquake. Rest assured

¹ Made to correspondents on Aug. 24 in reply to questions about announcements on Soviet-occupied Germany contained in a communique and protocol released at Moscow on Aug. 22.

the American Red Cross and United States Government agencies already assisting will continue to see you through this disaster.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER"

The President has received the following return message from the King of Greece:

"I was greatly touched by your kind message, and together with my people am indeed grateful to you personally and to the government and the people of the United States for your sympathy and prompt assistance in our disaster. I would also like to express to you our warmest thanks for the valuable aid given to us by the American Red Cross and the United States Government agency as well as for the courageous and efficient help of the United States Navy and Air Force to our distressed areas.

PAUL R"

Secretary Dulles' Message

The Secretary on August 14 cabled Prime Minister Alexander Papagos of Greece as follows:

"I am shocked and grieved at the tragic disaster which has overtaken your country. Please accept my heartfelt sympathy and that of the American people in this time of national sorrow."

The Secretary has received the following reply from Prime Minister Papagos:

"Deeply moved by the expression of your deep sympathy as well as that of the noble American people for the disaster which has overtaken the beautiful Ionian Islands. I request you to accept the warmest thanks of myself, the Hellenic Government, and the Hellenic people."

Text of Greek Note

Secretary Dulles has received the following note from the Greek Ambassador, dated August 19:

"YOUR EXCELLENCY: Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honor to convey the warmest thanks of the Prime Minister, Marshal Alexander Papagos, and the Royal Greek Government for the great assistance offered so promptly and so effectively by all United States Agencies and Armed Forces in the area of the recent earthquakes, which destroyed three islands of the Ionian Sea.

"The Prime Minister, the Royal Greek Govern-

ment and the Greek people are deeply moved by these manifestations of solidarity in the tragic hours of my nation.

"Please accept, your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

ATHANASE G. POLITIS

Ambassador of Greece"

Visit of King and Queen of Greece to United States

Press release 447 dated August 19

As has been announced earlier by the White House, Their Majesties King Paul and Queen Frederika of Greece have been pleased to accept an invitation from the President to make a visit to the United States in the autumn of this year.

Their Majesties and their party are expected to arrive in Washington on October 28. Their Majesties, while in Washington, will spend the first night at the White House and the rest of their visit here at Blair House.

Following their departure from Washington, Their Majesties will visit a number of cities in the United States, including Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Houston, and New Orleans. They will also make a trip to the Grand Canyon.

The detailed itinerary of the entire visit, which will be of approximately 1 month's duration, will be announced later.

Current Legislation on Foreign Policy

Franciszek Jarecki—Flight to Freedom. Hearing before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, July 1, 1953, pp. 1687-1705.

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Testimony before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., U.S. representative to the United Nations, and representative in the Security Council. July 23, 1953, 21 pp.

State Department Information Program—Voice of America. Composite Index to Hearings and Report before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations, United States Senate, Part 10, April 1, 1953, pp. 777-788.

Reorganization Plan No. 9 of 1953 (Council of Economic Advisers). Hearings before a Special Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives, on H. Res. 263. July 14 and 17, 1953, 22 pp.

Austrian Incident. Hearings before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations, United States Senate, May 29, June 5 and 8, 1953, 75 pp.

Recommendations for the Relief and Rehabilitation of Korea

Following is a summary of the report which Henry J. Tasca, special representative of the President for Korean Economic Affairs, made to the President on June 15. The summary was released on August 10 through the Foreign Operations Administration.

Pursuant to a recommendation of the National Security Council, President Eisenhower on April 9, 1953, appointed Henry J. Tasca as special representative of the President for Korean Economic Affairs and requested that he head a mission to investigate ways and means of strengthening the Korean economy.¹ The President directed that the mission's recommendations include the amounts and types of U.S. assistance desirable in support of the Korean economy; proposals as to the manner in which the United States and the United Nations can best be assured that any resources they may contribute are utilized in the most efficient manner possible; and the formulation of measures to be adopted to insure the coordination of all economic programs in Korea. The results of the mission's investigation are embodied in this report.

The mission arrived in Korea on April 17, 1953, and headquarters were established in Pusan. A series of meetings was held with U.N. Command agencies in Korea, with the U.N. Korean Reconstruction Agency, with each of the Ministries of the Republic of Korea, with the chairmen of National Assembly Committees, and with the Korean Chamber of Commerce. Each of the above prepared extensive material on the Korean economy for consideration by the mission. In addition, the special representative visited most of the important industrial plants and agricultural and mining areas in South Korea including Seoul, the capital.

In developing its plan the mission has examined in detail the economic support requirements of the Korean defense forces and the consumption requirements of the Republic of Korea (ROK) as well as production and investment possibilities and programs in all sectors. The report assumed, in this connection, that an armistice would be nego-

tiated at the beginning of the reconstruction period.

The mission's major recommendations are:

1. The United States should institute a new program of defense support, relief, and reconstruction in Korea, of 4 or 5 years' duration, which it is anticipated will require a substantial amount in external assistance.

2. The new program would not replace the U.N. Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) program but would be coordinated with it, nor would it replace Civilian Relief in Korea (CRICK), the emergency relief program of the Department of the Army in Korea.

3. Funds for the new program should be sought through the Mutual Security Agency (MSA) or its successor.

4. Consistent with the expanded economic aid program, the ROK Government should initiate certain basic changes in its financial structure, aimed at such goals as balancing the Government budget, establishing and maintaining a uniform exchange rate, strengthening the currency, and making credit controls more effective.

5. Technical and professional skills of the Korean people should be developed as rapidly as possible.

6. A new agreement governing aid from the United States should be negotiated with the ROK Government.

Amounts and Types of U.S. Assistance

The proposed assistance program is a basic supporting element in an integrated plan designed to lead to balanced development of the ROK economy for the purpose of assuring maximum support for the Korean defense forces and the restoration of prewar living standards of the Korean population. The mission's plan emphasizes investment in agriculture, mining, industry, transportation, and power, and assumes that mining, agriculture, and possibly the cottage industries are those with the greatest export potential. Stress is placed on projects which can achieve the following results: provide for reconstruction and development of basic services and utilities; rapidly produce increased supplies and essential goods and services; con-

¹ BULLETIN of Apr. 20, 1953, p. 576.

tribute to the attainment of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, fuel, and consumer goods; improve and maintain public health and safety; restore minimum levels of housing and education; and make a beginning on flood control, land reclamation, and reforestation. The mission also recognizes that the long range interests of Korea will be served by establishing technical and vocational schools and using foreign advisers to train Koreans to assume the managerial and technical responsibilities formerly exercised by Japanese.

The mission has been deeply impressed by the mineral potential of Korea and by the fact that mineral exports are and may well continue to be the greatest dollar earner in commercial trade. In addition to substantial investment in developmental and rehabilitation projects, the mission recommends initiation of a geological survey.

With respect to agriculture, the mission supports the general recommendations of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) team which recently completed a study of Korean agriculture. Principal recommendations included a sharp increase in the application of fertilizer and pesticides; acceleration of the repair and extension of the irrigation systems; a shift in land use so as to increase the production of potatoes and sweet potatoes with a reduction of rice acreage on land not suited to rice; and increased emphasis on land reclamation. In the administration of the economic-assistance program, the mission recommends that domestic grain collections and grain imports be pooled so that cross hauling and local shortages can be avoided.

Imports of consumption goods, added to domestic production, will provide consumption levels by fiscal year 1957 approximately equal to those of 1949-50. Grain imports will remain at a fairly high level during fiscal year 1954 to enable the Government to meet its grain obligations and replenish stock levels. Grain imports will drop sharply in fiscal year 1955 and cease entirely in fiscal year 1956, at which time the Rok should have achieved a precarious self-sufficiency in staple foods. There will remain, however, continuing requirements for certain types of food to supplement the Korean diet, deficient in fats and proteins. Certain U.S. surplus commodities, notably butter, dried skim milk, cotton seed oil, and peas and beans, are admirably suited to fill this deficiency. The recommended fiscal year 1954 assistance program, therefore, includes butter, cheese, dried skim milk, cotton seed oil, and peas and beans, valued at \$29,000,000, for utilization by Rok armed forces, by institutions, and for relief distribution.

With respect to types of U.S. assistance, the mission recommends continuation of present U.S. appropriations for CRK and UNKRA, as well as initiation of a new appropriation to accelerate recovery and reconstruction and to provide additional economic support to Korea's defense effort.

The requirement of a theater commander for funds for emergency civilian relief in support of his military mission is a recognized aspect of modern military operations, and it is the judgment of the mission that the CRK concept should be continued until a political settlement permits the elimination of such a peculiarly emergency funding requirement.

Although the military situation in Korea did not eventuate as anticipated at the time of UNKRA's establishment, the mission does not recommend that UNKRA be phased out of the Korean picture. The war has been based on collective U.N. action and the concept of rehabilitation has been grounded on the assumption of a U.N. effort; a move to make the economic-assistance program a unilateral U.S. program would undermine the whole concept of collective action. Overall, however, it should be noted that although the CRK, UNKRA, and new economic defense support programs are considered separately, in view of their diverse funding sources, in economic terms they should be considered to represent a single integrated program of economic assistance to Korea.

It is the opinion of the mission, in view of the comparability of the proposed new aid program to defense support programs elsewhere, that appropriations for the new program should be sought through the MSA and that funds for UNKRA should be requested through MSA as a part of the same appropriation.

Efficient Utilization of U.S. Assistance

The Government of Korea necessarily has sovereign authority over all economic matters in Korea. However, it does not have command over sufficient resources to meet the minimum requirements of the civilian population, let alone the needs for military forces or for reconstruction. U.N. agencies have no sovereign or occupational authority in Korea, but they do possess, or can be provided with, sufficient resources to meet the above requirements. Solution of Korea's economic problems, therefore, demands proper coordination between U.N. agencies and the Rok to guarantee the most effective use of resources made available under external assistance programs.

U.N. Command (UNC) economic coordination with the Republic of Korea is presently achieved through the Combined Economic Board (CEB). It is the considered judgment of the mission that the CEB should devote a far more substantial proportion of its time than at present to the development of internal financial and economic policies in Korea which will strengthen the economic structure of the Republic of Korea and its capacity for self-support and self-defense. A new aid agreement between the United States and the Republic of Korea, or basic amendments to the existing agreement on economic coordination, will be required as a means of assuring positive joint action

on necessary economic and financial measures. The initiation of a defense-support program designed to stabilize, rehabilitate, and develop the economy requires significant modifications in the agreement.

Later implementation of the agreement will require that the Republic of Korea take a number of important steps to normalize the country's financial structure. These include but are not limited to:

1. Strenuous efforts to balance the Government budget including reduction in proposed fiscal year 1953-54 Government expenditures. Development of a phased schedule of Government expenditures consistent with revenue income.

2. Stringent credit policies, particularly with respect to loans to Government and Government-sponsored enterprises.

3. Use of counterpart funds to promote monetary stability and recommended investment programs, within the framework of the general efforts of the Rok to avoid inflation.

4. Initiation of a study of the existing system of controlled prices with a view to moving as rapidly as possible to a free market price basis.

The mission finds that the financial weakness of the Rok represents a most serious threat. Without additional external assistance the outlook is for more inflation in Korea. Even additional external assistance will not be fully effective unless the Rok Government modifies current financial policies and operations. Some changes may require legislative action but much of the work can be accomplished through the machinery of the CEB. The U.S. member should also be enabled to lend the necessary technical experts available in the United States—tax experts, administrative specialists, accountants, etc.

Rationalization of the price structure and development of a valid exchange rate will be of extreme importance in opening the way to Korean participation in the U.S. offshore procurement program. Offshore procurement in Korea of small arms, ammunition, vehicle maintenance, etc., will serve to stimulate defense industries and provide a source of dollar earnings. Further, permitting Korean bidding for items now normally purchased elsewhere would have a stimulating and rehabilitating effect on Korea out of all proportion to the amount involved. It would have the further healthy effect of exposing segments of Korean industry to international competition.

An important aspect of the proposed new assistance program would be greater Korean participation at all levels than is true with respect to present programs. It is recognized that possibly the most serious factor limiting Rok economic development may well turn out to be a shortage of professional and technical skills, which can only be overcome step by step. As rapidly as possible, however, it is proposed to increase Korean participation in programing and procurement for all

aid programs, supporting such participation as necessary, with foreign advisers employed and paid by the Rok Government and industry.

The mission further recommends that as soon as practicable discussions leading to a comprehensive civil affairs agreement be initiated. An agreement independent of the aid agreement is preferable because of the nature of the subject matter and of the time element.

General Impact on the Korean Economy

The mission is convinced that the Korean economy can expand to a high degree, while at the same time achieving and maintaining internal financial stability. This conviction rests on certain dominant features of the economy which may be summarized as follows:

1. A substantial number of economic problems in Korea are simple, visible, and tangible. A mine is not connected with the national railroad network; build a short connecting link and this problem is solved. Coal is piling up at pit heads for lack of freight cars; import freight cars and the coal can be moved. Output of minerals is low, because there are no pneumatic drills; import these and output will increase tenfold. Priorities in any low level economy are brutal: eat more, heat less, or vice versa; have one pair of shoes a year or repair the roof, but not both. But brutal priorities have the one redeeming feature that they are simple and certain and easy and speedy to administer. And this, of course, holds true for all phases of economic life with a low degree of diversification.

2. In a war-damaged economy there are abundant opportunities for investments of the simple repair and replacement type. There are innumerable instances where "for the lack of a nail the horse was lost." Relatively small repairs and replacements will bring whole industrial aggregates back into production. A little dollar and local currency capital, together with arrangements giving individual initiative the right-of-way, will rapidly clear up these waste pockets in the industrial structure.

3. In the recent past, large amounts of potential production have been lost because of the interruption of, or the stretch out of, industrial production resulting from actual or anticipated lack of raw materials. Potentially substantial quantities of foodstuffs have been lost as a result of delayed arrival and insufficient quantity of fertilizer. In the early part of the program period large increases in production will result from importing fertilizer and raw materials to capacity levels and by building up stocks that enable an optimum timing and flow of production.

4. Bringing modern equipment into an undeveloped economy provokes production increases far above those normally expected in developed countries. The shift from hand methods and

human power to machine methods and mechanical power goes beyond the realm of marginal increment and results in a discontinuous upsurge.

5. In the second part of the program period, the fixed installations, the construction of which was begun in the early program period, will be ready for production. Since in many important production fields it is a matter of breaking virgin ground, production returns on investment will be high.

6. With returning monetary stability, all the innumerable sources of sloth, waste, and misapplication of human energy, labor, goods, and materials which are now prevalent as a natural consequence of the long-drawn-out inflation will come to an end. The vicious spiral of speculation will be arrested and a cumulative healing process will set in.

7. Manpower will be brought nearer full utilization but will not become a bottleneck during the period. In fiscal year 1956 an estimated available labor force of 9.5 million will meet a calculated manpower requirement of 9.2 million. As regards technical talent, liberal foreign-exchange allowances will be made in order to acquire tech-

nical personnel from abroad and vocational training in Korea will proceed at maximum speed.

8. The known deposits of tungsten, columbite, manganese, beryl, gold, anthracite, and graphite in Korea are very valuable and a proper geological survey would probably disclose many more. Even small investments in these opportunities will show very quick and very large returns. As a matter of actual experience, for example, tungsten production in Korea expanded from 1,154 tons in 1951 to 3,789 tons in 1952 and to an annual rate of 5,050 tons in early 1953.

9. In all countries which enter into the early phases of the modernization, industrialization, and commercialization of their national life, large intangible human productivity reserves exist at the outset. These can be mobilized by experts who generate a cumulative process of imitation. No development of new technical or managerial research is needed in Korea. The vast reservoir of knowledge available in Western civilization need only be tapped. And the Koreans, like the Japanese a hundred years ago, have the will and the ability to do so.

Philippine Proposals for Revision of Trade Relations With U.S.

Following are texts of letters exchanged by President Eisenhower and President Elpidio Quirino of the Republic of the Philippines relating to Philippine proposals for certain modifications in the Agreement on Trade and Related Matters concluded between the two Governments on July 4, 1946, together with the texts of notes exchanged by the U.S. Ambassador at Manila and the Philippine Department of Foreign Affairs.

PRESIDENT QUIRINO TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, MARCH 7

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Now that the important problems facing your Administration may have already received your immediate attention, allow me to submit for your consideration an important matter that affects vitally the economic stability of my country and perhaps, to an equal degree, the permanent interests of the United States in her trade relations with the Philippines. I refer to the necessity of re-examining the present United States-Philippines Trade Agreement.

While there are many other problems which,

under the present circumstances, require our early attention for the continued beneficial relations between our two countries, I consider the readjustment of our trade relations to be of more immediate concern since by July 4, 1954 the tariff duties to be imposed by both countries under the Trade Agreement will alter materially and seriously the trade between them.

Many unforeseen changes and difficulties have arisen since we signed the Trade Agreement in 1946. In view thereof, even the United States Economic Survey Mission that came to the Philippines in 1950 on my request stressed in its report the need of a re-examination of the Agreement.¹

During the last two or three years we have been fully occupied with the problem of restoring the balance of our economy. We had to adopt a number of temporary corrective measures. Although so far these have worked out reasonably well, our experience has convinced us that a permanent solution can be achieved only if the Trade Agree-

¹ For a summary of the report of the Bell Mission, made public on Oct. 28, 1950, see BULLETIN of Nov. 6, 1950, p. 724.

ment between our countries were to be revised or put up to date to suit prevailing conditions and tendencies in our economic ties.

Knowing the continued and sustained concern of the United States in the economic and political future of the Philippines and her sympathetic attitude towards the strengthening of the institutions that we have established in order to insure the full enjoyment of the freedom that she has granted us, I did not hesitate to bring this matter to your attention with the request that our two countries take such necessary and early steps as would secure a new meeting of our minds towards a more reasonable and adequate readjustment of our trade relations.

I would therefore appreciate your opportune consideration of this problem which gravely affects the economic stability of the Philippines.

Sincerely yours,

QUIRINO

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER TO PRESIDENT QUIRINO, MARCH 16

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I thank you for your good letter of March 7, 1953 in which you set forth your views as to the necessity of re-examining the present United States-Philippine Trade Agreement. In reply, I am pleased to inform you that the Government of the United States stands ready now, as in the past, to give prompt and sympathetic consideration to any specific proposals for the revision of the present trade agreement which the Philippine Government may wish to advance.

I suggest that those proposals be communicated to Ambassador Spruance to facilitate their study by the appropriate authorities of this Government in order to determine whether they provide a basis for renegotiation of the agreement.

I am most grateful for the cordial expressions contained in your letter regarding United States-Philippine relations and I take this opportunity of assuring you of my continuing interest in the development of those relations for the mutual advantage of our two countries.

With assurances of my highest regard and personal good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE PHILIPPINE FOREIGN MINISTER TO THE U.S. AMBASSADOR

MANILA, May 5, 1953

EXCELLENCY: I have been instructed by the President to transmit for the consideration of Your Excellency's Government the enclosed Committee Report¹ which in the opinion of this Gov-

¹ The Committee Report (not printed) made the following three proposals:

1. "That the present trade provisions of the Executive Agreement be replaced by another providing for a limited

ernment can be used as the basis for the readjustment to present conditions of the Executive Agreement on Trade and Related Matters concluded between our respective Governments on July 4, 1946. In line with the procedure in the past for resolving similar important questions of common concern to our two Governments and in pursuance of the specific recommendations contained in the Bell Report on the subject, this Government proposes that a joint committee be created to study and recommend a definite form of readjustment of the trade relations between our two countries.

I would appreciate it if the foregoing proposals are brought to the immediate attention of the appropriate authorities of Your Excellency's Government.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

J. M. ELIZALDE

THE U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE ACTING PHILIPPINE FOREIGN MINISTER¹

JULY 1, 1953

EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to refer again to the note of May 5, 1953, from His Excellency the Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs concerning possible revision of the Trade Agreement between our two countries, and to my note No. 1171 of May 6⁴ acknowledging His Excellency's communication.

In further reply on this subject I am instructed by the Secretary of State to convey to Your Excellency the following:

1) The United States Government reiterates its readiness now as in the past, as indicated in the letter from President Eisenhower to President Quirino dated March 16 of this year, to study any specific proposals for revision of the 1946 Trade Agreement between the two countries which the Philippine Government wishes to advance to de-

and reciprocal free trade between the Philippines and the United States whereby full duties will be imposed on all imports, both ways, except for those commodities that, by agreement of the two governments, are to be included in the duty-free lists and up to such volume and/or amount as may be agreed upon."

2. "That the provision of the present Executive Agreement requiring the Philippine Government to obtain the consent of the President of the United States before it could change the par value of the peso or restrict transactions in foreign exchange be eliminated, and that the right of the Republic of the Philippines to control and administer its currency, subject only to its commitment to the International Monetary Fund, be recognized."

3. "That the provisions in the present Executive Agreement governing immigration, and the rights and privileges extended to citizens in the field of public utilities, land ownership, and exploitation of natural resources be made reciprocal as between citizens of both countries."

¹ Felino Neri.

⁴ Not printed.

termine whether a basis is provided in such proposals for a renegotiation of the Agreement.

2) In view of the careful study given to this subject by committees designated by the President of the Philippines for this purpose, a special United States executive committee is now being established by the Executive Branch of the United States Government for the purpose of examining the three substantive proposals of the Philippine Government for revision of the Agreement and other aspects of the economic relations between the United States and the Philippines.

3) The President of the United States has recently proposed the establishment of a commission to study the foreign economic policy of the United States. The activities and recommendations of the executive committee on United States-Philippines economic relations will of necessity be closely correlated with the activities and recommendations of this commission, of which the terms of reference as outlined by the President are as follows:⁵

This commission naturally should work within the framework of our foreign policy and our global defense plans. . . . The commission should study all existing legislation and the regulations and administrative procedures stemming from it which bear directly on our foreign economic relations. This review should seek to determine how these laws can be modified or improved so as to achieve the highest possible levels of international trade without subjecting parts of our economy to sudden or serious strains.

4) The United States executive committee may find it necessary, in order to conduct its study effectively, to request from the Philippine Government information in addition to that provided in the report transmitted with the Philippine Government's note under reference.

5) After the executive committee's study is completed, and pursuant to the committee's recommendations, the United States Government will determine whether, in its view, a basis exists for renegotiation of the Trade Agreement. The Philippine Government will be advised accordingly.

6) Enabling legislation by the Congress of the United States would be necessary in order for the United States Government to give effect to any revision of the Trade Agreement.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

R. A. SPRUANCE

⁵ BULLETIN of May 25, 1953, p. 747. The Congress on Aug. 3 passed legislation establishing the commission.

Recent Changes in Export Licensing Procedures

The Office of International Trade (Orr) of the Department of Commerce has announced several changes in export licensing procedures, designed to make it easier for U.S. exporters to trade in foreign markets.

Effective August 13, a "Foreign Distribution (FD) License" permits exporters having distributors in foreign countries, except Hong Kong, Macao, and the U.S.S.R. and its satellites, to export to such distributors certain commodities for resale, distribution, or use in the distributor's country, or for re-exportation to other countries. Re-exportation of these commodities may be made under certain specified conditions, upon approval from Orr.

The new licensing technique makes possible more rapid restocking of inventories stored abroad, enabling U.S. exporters and their foreign distributors to meet competition in foreign markets and to facilitate the marketing of U.S. commodities.

All commodities identified by the letter "F" on Orr's Positive List of Commodities may be exported under FD licenses. Commodities affected represent approximately 42 percent of the positive list.

FD licenses will be valid for a period of 6 months from date of issuance. However, authorized re-exportations may be made by the distributor at any time.

Orr said the FD license reflects a further step to accommodate export licensing procedure to normal international trade practices without jeopardizing the national security.¹

Time Limit License

Orr announced on July 23 that the Department of Commerce had simplified its controls over exports of a large number of commodities to Latin America by issuing a new type of license, called "Time Limit (TL) License." The license will authorize exports to Latin American countries in unlimited quantities of all commodities on the positive list of Orr, except those commodities identified by the letter "B."

The new licensing technique, which became effective on July 23, resulted from recommendations made by members of the West Coast Foreign Trade Group during recent discussions with Samuel W. Anderson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for International Affairs.

Any exporter who has shipped at least \$2,000 worth of such commodities to a Latin American customer during the 2-year period prior to his application for a license is eligible to apply to Orr, on the regular application form (IT-419), for a

¹ For further details of the new licensing technique, see Orr's Current Export Bulletin No. 711.

TL license to ship the same commodities to the same customer.

The TL license will be valid for a period of one year after date of issuance.

Other pertinent provisions of the TL license procedure are as follows:

1. Applicants for TL licenses are not required to hold export orders from the foreign consignee or purchaser.

2. Re-exportation may be made between ultimate consignees named on outstanding TL licenses issued to the same licensee without prior approval from Orr.

3. TL license applications must be supported by a multiple transaction statement (Form IT-843) completed by the foreign consignee, except that quantities to be ordered need not be stated.

U.S. exporters who expect to apply for TL licenses should transmit to their foreign importers a supply of Form IT-843 with appropriate instructions for completing the form. In addition, these forms will be made available to all U.S. embassies and consulates in Latin America as soon as possible.

Increased Dollar Limit

Exporters may now ship up to \$500 worth of most commodities to Western Hemisphere countries without applying for individual export licenses, Orr announced on August 12.

Previously, general license "GLV" dollar limits were the same for all destinations, and in many instances were substantially less than \$500 for Western Hemisphere countries.

The increased dollar limit applies to a wide variety of commodities, ranging from certain machinery parts, petroleum products, and textiles, to agricultural and animal products. Items excepted by this action are identified by the letter "G" on Orr's positive list, and include certain drugs, chemicals, metals, and other commodities.²

International Bank Issues Report on 1953 Fiscal Year

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on August 11 reported net income of \$18,485,411 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, compared with \$15,872,883 for the preceding fiscal year.

This income was placed in the Supplemental Reserve against losses on loans and guarantees, and raised the Reserve to \$76,513,511. Loan commissions amounted to \$9,551,822 and were credited to the Bank's Special Reserve, increasing that Reserve to \$37,236,477.

² For the new dollar-value limits, together with the excepted commodities and their Schedule B numbers, see 18 Fed. Reg. 4795, or Orr's Current Export Bulletin No. 711.

Total reserves at the end of the fiscal year were \$113,749,988.

Gross income, exclusive of loan commissions, was \$42,839,207, compared with \$35,188,744 in the preceding fiscal year. Expenses totaled \$24,353,796, including \$5,724,270 of administrative expenses and \$18,629,526 of bond interest and other financial expenses.

The Bank made 10 loans totaling the equivalent of \$178,633,464 during the year, bringing total loan commitments at June 30 to \$1,590,766,464. Disbursements during the year were \$226,756,982, compared with \$184,777,004 during the preceding year. Cumulative disbursements to June 30 amounted to \$1,103,261,115.

All repayments of principal due during the year were received, and some borrowers made payments in advance. Of the total of \$2,328,028 received, \$245,000 was prepaid by the Banco Nacional of Nicaragua and \$302,000 by Denmark. Borrowers also repaid \$17,837,948 on loans sold by the Bank to investors. This sum included \$6,000,000 of prepayments by shipping companies in the Netherlands and \$500,000 by Belgium.

Bonds of the Bank sold to investors during the year amounted to \$71,600,000. An issue of \$60,000,000 was sold in the United States, and an issue amounting to 50,000,000 Swiss francs (approximately \$11.6 million) was sold in Switzerland. The Bank also arranged in June another issue of Sw. fr. 50,000,000 to be dated July 1, 1953. Total issues of the Bank outstanding on June 30 amounted to \$556,374,002.

During the year, the Bank sold \$13,637,966 of securities from its loan portfolio, including \$5,333,821 without the Bank's guarantee. The cumulative total of portfolio sales at June 30 was \$70,014,654, of which \$20,211,508 had been sold without guarantee.

Germany, Japan, and Jordan became members of the Bank during the year. On June 30, 54 countries were members of the Bank, and the total of subscribed capital was \$9,036,500,000.

Unsettled or Unpaid Claims Against Cuba

Press release 429 dated August 10

On September 4, 1952, the Department of State announced that the Cuban Government had arranged for the reception of unsettled or unpaid claims against that Government that arose prior to October 10, 1940, and that have not been adjudicated in the Cuban courts.¹

The Department of State has been informed that the time limit for the submission of such claims (previously indicated to have been June 4,

¹ BULLETIN of Sept. 22, 1952, p. 454.

1953) has been extended by the Cuban Government to September 30, 1953.

It is suggested that all those who have pending claims of the above description against the Cuban Government, and who have not received a copy of a memorandum issued by the Department of State on September 2, 1952, containing instructions made public by the Cuban Government for the preparation and submission of such claims, should promptly communicate with the Department of State, Office of the Legal Adviser, Washington 25, D.C., and it will furnish a copy of the memorandum upon request.

Time Limit Extended for Filing German Damage Claims

Press release 454 dated August 21

The Department of State announced on August 21 that the period for the filing of claims for war damage and for other losses under the German law on the equalization of burdens has been extended by the German Federal Republic to March 31, 1954.

Under the provisions of the equalization of burdens law, owners of property located in the Federal Republic of Germany or the Western sectors of Berlin are eligible to file claims for physical damage to such property arising from military action in World War II.¹

Claims may be filed by natural persons only and must be submitted to the Equalization Office (*Ausgleichsamt*) in the district where the property is situated. An Equalization Office exists in each city and county. In the event the claimant does not know the name of the city or county in which his property is located, he should send his application to the competent State Equalization Office (*Landesausschleichsamt*) with a request that it be forwarded to the proper local office. The address of the appropriate State Equalization Office can be obtained from the German consulates listed below. The forms for the filing of applications for the determination of damage are obtainable in Germany from the local German authorities or in the United States from the German consulates at any of the following addresses:

745 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.
8 South Michigan Avenue, Room 901, Chicago, Ill.
1026 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Central Tower Building, 703 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
3450 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
International Trade Mart, New Orleans, La.
1320 Bryant Building, 1102 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
905 Securities Building, Seattle, Wash.
2711 Book Building, Washington Boulevard, Detroit 26, Mich.

¹ For a detailed analysis of the principal provisions of the equalization of burdens law, see BULLETIN of Feb. 23, 1953, p. 303.

While U.S. citizens and residents will be primarily concerned with the war-damage features of the equalization of burdens law, the Department of State pointed out that claims may also be made for certain types of postwar damage or loss. These concern (1) damage arising out of expulsion from German territory east of the Oder-Neisse line or from territory outside the 1937 boundaries of Germany, (2) damage sustained in German territory east of the Oder-Neisse line by those not qualifying as expellees under (1), and (3) damage resulting from currency reform in regard to investments made for savings purposes. Owing to residence and other requirements, U.S. citizens and residents will not in most cases be eligible to file claims for losses falling under these categories.

Deadline for Registering Mexican Securities

Press release 443 dated August 17

The Department of State reminds holders of Mexican Government Direct Debt Obligations and Mexican Railways Obligations that a final opportunity to register these securities to indicate nonenemy ownership has been granted by the Government of Mexico. A 3-month period, during which holders of unregistered securities may apply for permission to register them, will begin on August 19, 1953, and will continue to November 19, 1953. The period will not be extended, according to an announcement made several months ago by the Minister of Finance and Public Credit of the Government of Mexico. The Department on June 3, 1953, called attention to that announcement.¹

Application forms and further information about applying for permission to register may be obtained from the Banco de Mexico, S. A., Mexico, D. F., and from the American Trust Company, 70 Wall Street, New York 5, N.Y. Information may also be obtained from the office of Hardin, Hess and Eder, 74 Trinity Place, New York, N.Y., attorneys for the Government of Mexico.

U.S., Canada Reach Agreement on Haines-Fairbanks Pipeline

Press release 432 dated August 12

Simultaneous announcements were made on August 12 in Ottawa and Washington by the Canadian and U. S. Governments of the satisfactory conclusion of negotiations which have been under way for the past year to authorize the construction by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers of an 8-inch petroleum products pipeline from Haines,

¹ BULLETIN of June 22, 1953, p. 878.

near Skagway, Alaska, through northwestern British Columbia and Yukon territory to Fairbanks. The pipeline will play an important part in meeting the military requirements for an assured supply of petroleum products for forces based in Alaska. In addition to meeting the U.S. military needs, the pipeline will also be available to meet Canadian military requirements in the northwest. When the line is not required for military purposes civilian needs will be satisfied. The total cost of the project is estimated at about \$40 million, of which about \$12 million will be spent on the Canadian section. The construction work will be performed under the supervision of the Alaska District Engineer, Anchorage.

The pipeline will follow the route of the Haines Cut-Off—the military road which runs from Haines to Haines Junction, a point on the Alaska Highway. From there it will follow the Alaska Highway to Fairbanks. The length of the pipeline in Canadian territory is 284 miles.

Arrangements for the right-of-way for the Canadian section of the pipeline are being made by the Canadian Government. Title to the right-of-way will remain with the Province of British Columbia and with Canada. The British Columbia Government is cooperating in the project by making available the Provincial Crown lands involved. It is contemplated that the United States will be given an easement for the right-of-way for a minimum of 20 years, after which the arrangement may be reviewed by either country if desired.

Air Transport Agreement With Venezuela

Press release 438 dated August 14

The Department of State on August 14 announced the signing at Caracas, Venezuela, by Aureliano Otanez, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Venezuelan Government, and U.S. Ambassador Fletcher Warren of a bilateral air transport agreement between the United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela. This agreement is substantially the same as that negotiated by the United States with more than 40 other countries.¹

Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea

A PROCLAMATION²

WHEREAS certain regulations designated as Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1948, were approved by the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, 1948, held at London from April 23 to June 10, 1948; and

¹ For text of the agreement, see Department of State press release 459 dated Aug. 26.

² No. 3030; 18 Fed. Reg. 4983.

WHEREAS by the act approved October 11, 1951 (ch. 495, 65 Stat. 406), the Congress of the United States of America has authorized the President of the United States of America to proclaim the said regulations, which are set forth in section 6 of the said act as amended by the act approved June 26, 1953 (Public Law 82, 83d Congress, 1st session), and to specify the effective date thereof, the regulations to have effect (after the effective date thus specified), as if enacted by statute; and

WHEREAS on October 26, 1951, the Government of the United States of America communicated to the Government of the United Kingdom, the depository nation, its acceptance of the regulations; and

WHEREAS the Government of the United States of America has been notified by the Government of the United Kingdom, as depository nation, that substantial unanimity has been reached as to the acceptance by interested countries, and that it has fixed January 1, 1954, as the date on and after which the regulations shall be applied by the Governments which have accepted them:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid act, do hereby proclaim the said Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1948, as set forth in section 6 of the said act, as amended, which are attached hereto and made a part hereof, and do specify the effective date thereof as January 1, 1954.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 15th day of August in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-eighth.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

By the President:

WALTER B. SMITH,

Acting Secretary of State.

U.S. Overseas Information Program

The overseas information program for the next 10 months was announced on August 27 by Theodore C. Streibert, Director of the U.S. Information Agency. The recently appointed Director said, "Future operations of the new U.S. Information Agency will be concentrated on more specific objectives and thereby permit greater efficiency and economy in conducting the various media services." He stressed that the most important activities of the overseas information program will be carried on effectively, although many desirable but less essential activities must be discontinued because of the reduction in appropriations.

Mr. Streibert said that the \$75 million appropriation for the present fiscal year, compared with approximately \$105 million provided last year, requires a substantial reduction in staff from approximately 8,200 to 6,200 employees around the world, as well as the abolishment of more than 500 unfilled positions. The overseas information head explained that each of the four media services—press, radio, motion pictures, libraries and infor-

² The regulations are not printed here.

mation centers—has examined its operations on the basis of recent reports from the overseas posts and will concentrate future attention on those specific activities recommended by the field missions as most effective in advancing the objectives of the information program.

Mr. Streibert said, "I am confident that we can develop an effective, hard-hitting program with the funds now available."

Allocations to the four media services were based on recommendations of the President's Committee on International Information Activities headed by William H. Jackson;¹ the Hickenlooper Subcommittee of the Senate; other congressional committees; and the U.S. Commission on Information, as well as reports from overseas posts.

The International Broadcasting Service (the Voice of America) has been allotted \$16,600,000 compared to \$22,427,000 available in the last fiscal year. The International Press Service will have \$4,300,000 in fiscal year 1954 compared to \$7,742,000 in fiscal year 1953. The overseas libraries and information centers will operate on a budget of \$3,200,000 in contrast to last year's \$4,225,200, and the operations of the Motion Picture Service will be conducted on a budget of \$3,000,000 as compared to last year's \$7,121,300.

The program policy of the International Broadcasting Service (Voice of America) will stress news broadcasts and political and news commentary. Religious broadcasts will be included particularly in the programs beamed to the Soviet satellite country areas.

"The 'Voice' will hammer away at the uncertainties, the doubts, and suspicions behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains. Broadcasts will also play up significant developments in the Kremlin's power struggle," Mr. Streibert said.

The International Broadcasting Service will transmit daily programs in 34 languages. Seven languages have been discontinued: Urdu, Hindi, Azerbaijani, Tatar, Turkestani, Finnish, and Swatow.

The Press Service Wireless News File radioed daily to 58 posts, which includes full texts of foreign policy speeches and background material on international news, will continue to be the basis for the information program's daily press operations throughout the world. This operation will be reduced from 6 days to 5 and from 8,000 to 6,000 words a day.

¹ For a summary of the President's Committee's report on international information activities, see BULLETIN of July 27, 1953, p. 124.

Eighteen of the 26 magazines now published by the Press Service will be continued although somewhat reduced in size and circulation. The magazines to be continued are published mainly in the Far East and Near East and have proved effective. Simple leaflets and pamphlets will continue to be produced in the various countries or areas as necessary for special campaigns.

While the budget of the Motion Picture Service permits contracting for only a few new productions in the United States, the most essential needs of field posts will be met by the material currently in production. It is planned to complete the films now in progress at the most important overseas locations. By concentrating efforts in fewer countries, effective programs can be maintained for the groups considered most important for the United States to reach.

Information Center Services will be maintained at substantially the same levels in Europe and the American Republics. Cooperation with the bi-national centers, which are run by committees of local private citizens, will be continued. Ten of the 143² library centers will be closed; 5 of this number are in Japan where 19 centers remain.

The revised program of the new U.S. Information Agency gives much greater emphasis to the importance of the cooperation of business and civic groups. Mr. Streibert said:

We need active participation by more civic groups and industrial organizations in the development of privately sponsored projects that will increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and other countries. We need to utilize to a far greater extent the non-government resources to help us in the big job we have to do.

Of the 8,200 employees of the Agency, 4,600 are foreign citizens working overseas and 3,600 are Americans. The separation notices will apply to 1,300 of these foreign citizens. About 300 American citizens assigned to posts outside the United States will be separated. In the United States the reduction in force will apply to about 200 in Washington; 200 with the Voice of America in New York and 70 with the Motion Picture Service in New York.

The personnel action and reprogramming plans announced by the Director of the U.S. Information Agency do not include the German and Austrian public affairs operations which, as in the past, were given separate appropriations for the fiscal year.

² This count does not include the information centers in Germany and Austria.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Calendar of Meetings¹

Adjourned During August 1953

U.N. (United Nations):		
International Law Commission: 5th Session	Geneva	June 1-Aug. 14
16th Session of the Economic and Social Council	Geneva	June 30-Aug. 8
International Sugar Conference	London	July 13-Aug. 21
Committee on International Criminal Jurisdiction	New York	July 27-Aug. 21
UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization):		
International Center for Workers Education	Compiegne	July 11-Aug. 8
International Seminar on Teaching of Modern Languages	Nuwara-Eliya	Aug. 3-28
FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization):		
Regional Meeting on Food and Agricultural Programs and Outlook in Asia and the Far East	Bangalore	July 27-Aug. 5
17th Conference of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	Stockholm and Uppsala	July 29-Aug. 4
WMO (World Meteorological Organization):		
North and Central American Regional Association: 1st Session	Toronto	Aug. 4-7
14th International Zoological Congress	Copenhagen	Aug. 5-12
15th International Veterinary Congress	Stockholm	Aug. 9-15
8th International Congress on Home Economics	Edinburgh	Aug. 12-18
Silent Games (Deaf Mutes): 7th International	Brussels	Aug. 15-19
3d International Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering	Zürich	Aug. 16-26
ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization):		
Coordination and Implementation of Southeast Asia and South Pacific Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunication Plan	Singapore	Aug. 17-31*
11th General Assembly of the International Union of Biological Sciences	Nice	Aug. 17-21
GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade):		
Ad Hoc Committee on Agenda and Intersessional Business of the Contracting Parties	Geneva	Aug. 17-21
12th Congress of the International Association of Limnology	Cambridge and Windemere	Aug. 20-30
9th International Congress of Genetics	Bellagio	Aug. 24-31
8th International Congress on Rheumatic Diseases	Geneva and Aix-les-Bains	Aug. 24-28

In Session as of August 31, 1953

International Materials Conference	Washington	Feb. 26, 1951-
Horticultural Congress and Exposition	Hamburg	May-Oct.
WMO (World Meteorological Organization):		
Commission for Aerology: 1st Session	Toronto	Aug. 10-
Technical Commission for Instruments and Methods of Observation: 1st Session	Toronto	Aug. 10-
14th International Exhibition of Cinematographic Art	Venice	Aug. 11-
U.N. (United Nations):		
General Assembly: 7th Session (3d part)	New York	Aug. 17-
Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: 4th Session	New York	Aug. 18-
Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression	New York	Aug. 24-
Ad Hoc Commission on Prisoners of War	Geneva	Aug. 24-
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: Subcommittee on Iron and Steel	Bangkok	Aug. 31-
7th Edinburgh Film Festival	Edinburgh	Aug. 23-
ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization):		
Legal Committee: 9th Session	Rio de Janeiro	Aug. 25-
8th International Congress of Geometricians	Paris	Aug. 28-
5th International Congress on Tropical Medicine and Malaria	Istanbul	Aug. 28-

¹ Prepared in the Division of International Conferences, Department of State, Aug. 28, 1953. Asterisks indicate tentative dates.

Calendar of Meetings—Continued

In Session as of August 31, 1953—Continued

UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization):

Seminar on Visual Aids in Fundamental Education	Messina	Aug. 29-
International Association for Hydraulic Research	Minneapolis	Aug. 30-
4th International Congress of the International Association on Quaternary Research.	Rome and Pisa	Aug. 30-

Scheduled September 1–November 30, 1953

3d International Biometric Conference	Bellagio	Sept. 1-
FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization):		
Near East Pre-Conference Regional Meeting	Cairo	Sept. 1-
Working Party on Rice Breeding: 4th Meeting	Bangkok	Sept. 21-
Working Party on Fertilizers: 3d Meeting	Bangkok	Sept. 21-
Joint FAO/ECE Timber Committee	Rome	Oct. 5-
Technical Meetings on Fishing Vessel Design	Paris	Oct. 12-
	Miami	Nov. 16-
3d Joint FAO/WHO Latin American Nutrition Conference	Caracas	Oct. 19-
Committee on Commodity Problems: 22d Session	Rome	Nov. 13-
18th Session of the Council	Rome	Nov. 18-
7th Session of the Conference	Rome	Nov. 23-
Joint FAO/WHO Technical Committee on Dietary Requirements	West Indies	Nov.-
WHO (World Health Organization):		
Regional Committee for the Western Pacific: 4th Session.	Tokyo	Sept. 3-
ITU (International Telecommunication Union):		
International Radio Consultative Committee: VIIth Plenary Session.	London	Sept. 3-
U.N. (United Nations):		
International Workshop on Budgetary Classification and Management.	México, D.F.	Sept. 3-
ECAFE Working Party on Financing Economic Development in Asia.	Bangkok	Sept. 7-
ICEF Executive Board and Program Committee	New York	Sept. 8-
ECAFE Highway Subcommittee: 2d Session	Bangkok	Sept. 14-
ECAFE Working Party on Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing: 3d Meeting.	Bangkok	Sept. 21-
General Assembly, 8th Session	New York	Sept. 15-*
Technical Assistance Committee Working Party	New York	Oct. 1-
ECAFE Subcommittee on Electric Power: 3d Session	Bangkok	Oct. 5-
ECAFE Railway Subcommittee: 2d Session	Undetermined	Oct. 5-
4th Conference on Technical Assistance	New York	Oct. 15-
9th General Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women	Asunción	Sept. 5-
International Institute of Administrative Sciences: IXth Congress	Istanbul	Sept. 6-
6th International Congress for Microbiology	Rome	Sept. 6-
International Statistical Institute: 28th Session	Rome	Sept. 6-
ANZUS (Australia-New Zealand-U. S.) 2d Meeting of the Council	Washington	Sept. 9-
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Monetary Fund: 8th Annual Meeting of Boards of Governors.	Washington	Sept. 9-
7th International Congress on Vineyards and Wine	Rome	Sept. 12-
Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses: XVIIIth Congress.	Rome	Sept. 15-
WMO (World Meteorological Organization):		
Regional Association for South America (III).	Rio de Janeiro	Sept. 15-
Executive Committee: 4th Session	Geneva	Oct. 6-
Commission for Agricultural Meteorology: 1st Session	Paris	Nov. 3-
Commission for Bibliography and Publications: 1st Session	Paris	Nov. 21-
ILO (International Labor Organization):		
Asian Regional Conference	Tokyo	Sept. 14-
Asian Maritime Conference	Nuwara-Eliya	Oct. 5-
Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee: 4th Session.	Geneva	Oct. 26-
Governing Body: 123d Session	Geneva	Nov. 18-
Coal Mines Committee: 5th Session	Düsseldorf	Nov. 30-
Ad Hoc Committee for the Study of the Low-Cost Housing Problem (IA-Ecosoc).	Washington	Sept. 14-
International Conference on Theoretical Physics	Kyoto and Tokyo	Sept. 15-
GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade):		
8th Session of the Contracting Parties to GATT	Geneva	Sept. 17-
3d Congress of the International Union of Architects	Lisbon	Sept. 20-
International Exhibition and Fair at Jerusalem ("Conquest of the Desert").	Jerusalem	Sept. 22-
Consultative Committee on Economic Development of South and Southeast Asia ("Colombo Plan").	India	Sept. 23-
6th International Congress of Criminal Law	Rome	Sept. 27-

International Council for Exploration of the Sea: 41st Statutory Meeting.	Copenhagen	Sept. 28-
6th International Congress for Leprosy	Madrid	Oct. 3-
International Meeting on Sulphur	Paris	Oct. 5-
PASO (Pan American Sanitary Organization):		
Executive Committee: 20th Meeting	Washington	Oct. 5-
7th Session of the Directing Council and 5th Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization.	Washington	Oct. 9-
Executive Committee: 21st Meeting	Washington	Oct. 22-
UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization):		
Regional Study and Information Seminar for Youth Leaders of South and East Asia.	Tokyo	Oct. 6-
ICEM (Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration):		
Finance Subcommittee	Venice	Oct. 8-
6th Session of the Committee	Venice	Oct. 12-
42d Conference of the Interparliamentary Union	Washington	Oct. 9-
OEEC (Organization for European Economic Cooperation):		
Conference on European Inland Transport	Brussels	Oct. 12-
South Pacific Commission: 12th Session	Nouméa	Oct. 12-
International Conference of Representatives of National Committees on Vital and Health Statistics.	London	Oct. 12-
Highway Congress: Meeting of the Technical Committee on the Financing of the Pan American Highway.	México, D.F.	Oct. 26-
NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization):		
Ministerial Meeting of the North Atlantic Council	Paris	Oct. -
International Cotton Advisory Committee: 2d Session of the 12th Plenary Meeting.	Washington	Nov. 2-
1st International Congress of Comptrollers General (Tribunales de Cuentas).	Habana	Nov. 2-
Symposium on Physical and Biological Oceanography	Quezon City	Nov. 16-
ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization):		
2d African-Indian Ocean Regional Air Navigation Meeting . . .	Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Canary Islands).	Nov. 17-
Caribbean Commission: 17th Meeting	Trinidad	Nov. 23-
1st Meeting of International North Pacific Fisheries Commission .	United States	Nov. -*

The Moroccan Question

*Statement by Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
U. S. Representative to the United Nations¹*

U.S./U.N. press release dated August 27

In passing on the question of inscription of this item we must decide whether the developments in Morocco constitute a situation the continuance of which endangers the maintenance of international peace and security. We are not asked to express our position on colonialism, or on other similar questions, important and appealing though they may be. The United States is certainly one of the greatest examples in the world today of a country which has successfully freed itself and helped to free others from a colonial status. We applaud the fact that in the brief time since the United Nations came into existence 600 million people in the non-Soviet world have won their independence (just as we deplore the fact that in the Soviet-dominated world a comparable number of people

¹ Made on Aug. 27 in the Security Council on the request of 15 Asian and African states for "an urgent meeting of the Security Council to investigate the international friction and the danger to international peace and security which has arisen by the unlawful intervention of France in Morocco and the overthrow of its legitimate sovereign" (U. N. doc. S/3085).

have lost the reality of independence). We have recently publicly applauded the July 3 announcement of the French policy of complete independence for the Associated States of Indochina. We look for increasing self-government in Morocco and elsewhere. Such are our sentiments. But it must be obvious to anybody who looks at the facts candidly that the situation in Morocco does not endanger international peace and security, just as it must be clear to anyone who surveys the United Nations candidly that the surest way to undermine the position of the Security Council is to depart from its primary mission to maintain the peace of the world and use it instead to deal with all sorts of other questions under the guise of international peace and security.

I realize that the argument is made that the fact that 16 nations object to recent events in Morocco in and of itself constitutes "international friction" and therefore empowers the Security Council to investigate to see whether continuance of the situation is likely to endanger international peace. This line of reasoning would make it possible always to break down the distinction between matters of domestic and international concern.

In his statement to the Council yesterday, the distinguished representative of Lebanon referred to the interest of the United States in peace in Morocco. Of course we are interested in peace in

Morocco, and I would add that we are also interested in the well-being of the people of Morocco. Our interest in peace is not limited by place or time, nor is it greater in one area than in another. The American record in that respect speaks for itself. It is precisely because of our profound interest in peace now and in the future that we cannot pretend that a threat exists when as realistic men we believe the contrary.

It is our conviction that the situation in Morocco does not endanger international peace and security and we therefore shall vote against placing this question on the agenda.

Provisional Agenda for Eighth General Assembly¹

U. N. doc. A/2416 dated July 17, 1953

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Canada
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation
3. Appointment of a Credentials Committee
4. Election of the President
5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers
6. Election of Vice-Presidents
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter
8. Adoption of the agenda
9. Opening of the general debate
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization
11. Report of the Security Council
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council
13. Report of the Trusteeship Council
14. Election of three non-permanent members of the Security Council
15. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council
16. Election of two members of the Trusteeship Council
17. Election of the members of the International Law Commission (resolutions 174 (II) of 21 November 1947 and 486 (V) of 12 December 1950)
18. The Korean question:

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (resolution 376 (V) of 7 October 1950)

(b) Report of the United Nations Agent General for Korean Reconstruction (resolution 410 A (V) of 1 December 1950)

19. Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolutions 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949 and 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952)

20. Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa: report of the United Nations Good Offices Commission (resolution 615 (VII) of 5 December 1952)

21. The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa: report of the Commission appointed to study the racial situation in the Union of South Africa (resolution 616 A (VII) of 5 December 1952)

22. Admission of new Members: report of the Special Committee (resolution 620 A (VII) of 21 December 1952)

23. Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all

armed forces and all armaments: report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 704 (VII) of 8 April 1953)

24. Question of impartial investigation of charges of use by United Nations forces of bacterial warfare (resolution 706 (VII) of 23 April 1953)

25. Complaint by the Union of Burma regarding aggression against it by the Government of the Republic of China: report of the Government of the Union of Burma (resolution 707 (VII) of 23 April 1953)

26. Economic development of under-developed countries:

(a) Question of establishing a special fund for grants-in-aid and for low-interest long-term loans: report of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 622 A (VII) of 21 December 1952)

(b) Status of the proposal for the establishment of an international finance corporation: report of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 622 B (VII) of 21 December 1952)

27. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the economic development of under-developed countries: report of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 621 (VII) of 21 December 1952)

28. Work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 428 (V) of 14 December 1950)

(b) Memorandum by the Secretary-General

(c) Question of the continuation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolutions 319 (IV) of 3 December 1949 and 428 (V) of 14 December 1950)

29. Continuation on a permanent basis of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (resolution 417 (V) of 1 December 1950)

30. Transfer to the United Nations of the functions undertaken by the League of Nations under the International Slavery Convention of 1926. Draft Protocol prepared by the Secretary-General: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council (Economic and Social Council resolution 475 (XV) of 27 April 1953)

31. The Ewe and Togoland unification problem: special report of the Trusteeship Council (resolution 652 (VII) of 20 December 1952)

32. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

(a) Information on educational conditions

(b) Information on other conditions

(c) Transmission of information

(d) Participation of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: recommendations of the Committee (resolution 647 (VII) of 10 December 1952)

33. Factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether a territory is or is not a territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Factors (Non-Self-Governing Territories) (resolution 648 (VII) of 10 December 1952)

34. Cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter: reports of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Factors (Non-Self-Governing Territories) and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

(a) Netherlands Antilles and Surinam (resolution 650 (VII) of 20 December 1952)

(b) Puerto Rico (resolution 448 (V) of 12 December 1950)

35. Election of two members of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (resolution 646 (VII) of 10 December 1952)

¹ The eighth regular session of the General Assembly is scheduled to convene at U.N. Headquarters in New York on Sept. 15, 1953.

36. Question of South-West Africa: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on South-West Africa (resolution 651 (VII) of 20 December 1952)

37. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

(a) United Nations, for the financial year ended 31 December 1952

(b) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, for the financial year ended 31 December 1952

(c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, for the financial year ended 30 June 1953

(d) United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, for the financial year ended 30 June 1953

38. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1953

39. Budget estimates for the financial year 1954

40. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly:

(a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

(b) Committee on Contributions

(c) Board of Auditors

(d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointment made by the Secretary-General

(e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal

(f) United Nations Staff Pension Committee

41. Headquarters of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 663 (VII) of 25 November 1952)

42. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (resolution 665 (VII) of 5 December 1952)

43. Review of audit procedures of the United Nations and the specialized agencies: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (resolution 672 B (VII) of 20 December 1952)

44. Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds (resolution 693 (VII) of 25 October 1952)

45. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

46. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account (resolution 519 A (VI) of 12 January 1952)

47. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund:

(a) Annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for the year ended 31 December 1952

(b) Acceptance by the specialized agencies of the jurisdiction of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal in matters involving applications alleging non-observance of Pension Fund regulations: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 678 (VII) of 21 December 1952)

(c) Amendments to the regulations for the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (resolution 680 (VII) of 21 December 1952)

48. Organization of the Secretariat: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (resolution 681 A (VII) of 21 December 1952)

49. Report of the Committee on Special Administrative Questions (resolution 681 B (VII) of 21 December 1952)

50. Staff Regulations of the United Nations. Question of a probationary period: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (resolution 682 (VII) of 21 December 1952)

51. Personnel policy: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (resolution 708 (VII) of 1 April 1953)

52. Question of a change in the opening date of regular sessions of the General Assembly: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 692 (VII) of 18 December 1952)

53. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifth session

54. Measures to limit the duration of regular sessions of the General Assembly: report of the Special Committee (resolution 689 A (VII) of 21 December 1952)

55. Question of the continuation of the functions of the United Nations Tribunal in Libya: item proposed by the Secretary-General

56. The Tunisian question: item proposed by Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand and Yemen

57. The question of Morocco: item proposed by Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand and Yemen

58. Publication of documents concerning the drafting and application of the Charter: item proposed by Argentina

Second Meeting of Pacific Council

Press release 462 dated August 27

It was announced on August 27 in Washington that the Governments of the United States, Australia, and New Zealand had agreed that the second meeting of the Council created by the *Anzus* Security Treaty,¹ which came into effect on April 29, 1952, will be held in Washington, September 9-10.

It will be recalled that the treaty established a Council consisting of the three Foreign Ministers of the Governments concerned or their deputies to consider matters concerning the implementation of the treaty.² The first meeting of the Council was held at Honolulu in August last year, at which time it was decided that the Council would meet annually.

Secretary Dulles, Australian Minister for External Affairs Richard G. Casey, and New Zealand Minister of External Affairs T. Clifton Webb will represent their Governments at the meeting in Washington.

A simultaneous announcement is being made in Canberra and Wellington.

South Pacific Commission Appointments Announced

White House Office press release dated August 14

The President on August 14 made the following appointments:

Felix M. Keesing of California to be Senior U.S. Commissioner on the South Pacific Commission.

Knowles A. Ryerson of California to be U.S. Commissioner on the South Pacific Commission.

Robert R. Robbins of the District of Columbia to be Alternate U.S. Commissioner on the South Pacific Commission.

¹ The Pacific Council.

² BULLETIN of July 21, 1952, p. 110.

U.S. Delegations to International Conferences

U.N. Commission on Prisoners of War

The Department of State announced on August 24 (press release 456) that James Clement Dunn, American Ambassador to Spain, has been designated to serve as the U.S. representative at the fourth session of the United Nations *Ad Hoc* Commission on Prisoners of War, which convened on that date at Geneva.

The *Ad Hoc* Commission was established by a resolution of the U.N. General Assembly of December 14, 1950, to examine and evaluate information regarding World War II prisoners of war who are still in custody and to take measures to assist in their repatriation. Its members, who were appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, are Chairman José Gustavo Guerrero, of El Salvador, Vice President of the International Court of Justice; Judge Aung Khine of the High Court, Rangoon, Burma; and Countess Bernadotte of Sweden.

As in the case of its last two sessions, the Commission has invited 11 governments to send representatives to consult with the Commission at its fourth session in connection with its examination of information furnished by governments regarding the World War II prisoner-of-war problem, and further steps to be taken by the Commission in the light of that information. The Governments invited are Australia, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, and the United States.

Howard Donovan, American consul general at Zürich, has been designated deputy U.S. representative to the fourth session.

International Association of Limnology

The Department of State announced on August 21 (press release 448) that the U.S. delegation to the Twelfth Congress of the International Association of Limnology, which is being held at Cambridge and Windermere, England, from August 20 to 30, includes:

Delegates

G. E. Hutchinson, Ph.D., Professor of Zoology, Osborn Zoological Laboratory, Yale University, *Chairman*
David Frey, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Zoology, University of Indiana
Ruth Patrick, Ph.D., Curator of Limnology, Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.

Edinburgh Film Festival

The Department of State announced on August 21 (press release 449) that the U.S. delegation to the VIIth Edinburgh Film Festival, which opened at Edinburgh on August 23, includes:

U.S. Delegate

Joseph F. Beattie, Chief, Presentation Division, Veterans Administration

Alternate U.S. Delegate

Lyndon Vivrette, United States Information Service Films Officer, American Embassy, London

Advisers

Ralph P. Creer, Consultant on Medical Illustrations, Veterans Administration
Nils C. Nilson, Chief, Films Branch, Office of Information, Mutual Security Agency, Paris

From the films submitted by the agencies of this Government which produce motion pictures, an interdepartmental committee has selected 10 films on various subjects, including documentary, medical, scientific, and instructional films, for showing at Edinburgh. The film-producing agencies whose motion pictures will constitute the U.S. exhibit are the Departments of Agriculture, Defense (Navy), and State, and the Veterans Administration.

Current U.N. Documents: A Selected Bibliography¹

Trusteeship Council

- United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific, 1953. Report on New Guinea. T/1056, June 9, 1953. 79 pp. mimeo; Report on Western Samoa. T/1057, June 10, 1953. 47 pp. mimeo.
- Agenda for the Twelfth Session, as adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 461st meeting on 16 June 1953. T/1060, June 19, 1953. 3 pp. mimeo.
- Examination of Annual Reports. Observations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the reports on the Trust Territories of Western Samoa, (1951) New Guinea, Nauru and the Pacific Islands (1951-1952) and Somaliland under Italian Administration (1952). T/1062, June 17, 1953. 45 pp. mimeo.
- Educational Advancement in Trust Territories. Report of the Secretary-General. T/1065, July 3, 1953. 14 pp. mimeo.
- Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa (1952) on Togoland Under French Administration. Observations of the Administering Authority. T/1068, July 9, 1953. 12 pp. mimeo.
- List of Resolutions Adopted at the Twelfth Session. T/INF/29, July 28, 1953. 14 pp. mimeo.
- Conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Working paper prepared by the Secretariat. T/L 353, June 18, 1953. 34 pp. mimeo.
- Conditions in the Trust Territory of New Guinea. Working paper prepared by the Secretariat. T/L 357, June 29, 1953. 41 pp. mimeo.
- Conditions in the Trust Territory of Western Samoa. Working paper prepared by the Secretariat. T/L 363, July 7, 1953. 35 pp. mimeo.
- Draft Report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for the Period Ending July 1953. Working paper prepared by the Secretariat. T/L 389, July 20, 1953. 5 pp. mimeo.
- General Assembly Resolution 652 (VII): The Ewe and Togoland Unification Problem. Draft Special Report of the Trusteeship Council. T/L 399, July 17, 1953. 12 pp. mimeo.
- Draft Report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly Covering its Twelfth Session, 4 December 1952 to 21 July 1953. Prepared by the Secretariat. T/L 401, July 17, 1953. 113 pp. mimeo.

¹ Printed materials may be secured in the United States from the International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y. Other materials (mimeographed or processed documents) may be consulted at certain designated libraries in the United States.

The United Nations Secretariat has established an Official Records series for the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and the Atomic Energy Commission which includes summaries of proceedings, resolutions, and reports of the various commissions and committees. Information on securing subscriptions to the series may be obtained from the International Documents Service.

Conditions in the Trust Territory of Western Samoa. Summary of the observations made by individual members of the Council during the general discussion, and of the comments of the special representative of the Administering Authority. T/L403, July 20, 1953. 11 pp. mimeo.

Petitions Concerning New Guinea. Observations of the Australian Government as Administering Authority. T/OBS.8/2, June 17, 1953. 5 pp. mimeo.

Economic and Social Council

Elections. Election of one-third of the membership of the functional commissions of the Council. Note by the Secretary-General. E/2459/Add. 1, June 17, 1953. 13 pp. mimeo.

Full Employment. Implementation of full employment and balance of payments policies. Replies of governments to the questionnaire on full employment, the balance of payments, and economic trends, objectives and policies in 1952 and 1953, submitted under resolution 520 B (VI) of the General Assembly and resolutions 221 E (IX), 290 (XI) and 371 B (XIII) of the Economic and Social Council. Contents: Austria, France (Reply to part A). E/2408/Add. 4, June 25, 1953. 21 pp. mimeo. Contents: Pakistan. E/2408/Add. 6, July 14, 1953. 50 pp. mimeo. Contents: India (Reply to part A). E/2408/Add. 7, July 20, 1953. 34 pp. mimeo. Contents: Finland (Reply to part A). E/2408/Add. 8, July 21, 1953. 21 pp. mimeo. Contents: United States of America (Reply to part B—question 18 c). E/2408/Add. 9, August 1, 1953. 3 pp. mimeo.

Question of Assistance to Libya. Communication dated 27 June 1953 from the Acting Prime Minister of Libya. E/2469, June 30, 1953. 39 pp. mimeo.

Restrictive Business Practices. Statement submitted by the International Co-operative Alliance, a nongovernmental organization having consultative status in Category A. E/C.2/355, July 1, 1953. 7 pp. mimeo.

Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council during its sixteenth session from 30 June to 5 August 1953. E/2507, August 7, 1953. 6 pp. mimeo.

Calendar of Conferences for 1954, as approved by the Council at its 749th plenary meeting of 4 August 1953. E/2509, August 18, 1953. 5 pp. mimeo.

Progress Report on UNICEF-Who Assisted Anti-Yaws Campaign: Haiti, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines. Submitted by the Director-General of the World Health Organization. E/ICEF/233, August 3, 1953. 37 pp. mimeo.

Report on Progress of Milk Conservation Programmes. E/ICEF/234, August 20, 1953. 72 pp. mimeo.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Inland Transport Committee. Possible Programme of Work and Priorities in Highways, 1954. E/CN.11/TRANS/Sub. 2/22, July 6, 1953. 8 pp. mimeo.

IMC To Discontinue Nickel Allocations

The Manganese-Nickel-Cobalt Committee of the International Materials Conference (IMC) announced on August 17 that it has decided not to recommend a plan of distribution for nickel for the fourth quarter of 1953, and that further allocations appear to be unnecessary.

Japanese nickel and New Caledonian fonte (nickel cast iron) already have been excluded

from IMC distribution. The total quantity of nickel content (excluding fonte and Japanese nickel) allocated in the present quarter amounts to 36,315 metric tons, which compares with 33,130 metric tons in the first quarter of 1952. Thus, in the period of a year and a half, nickel availabilities have increased by about 10 percent. Although supplies of nickel are not expected to increase substantially in the immediate future, apart from the new Canadian production arising from special contracts, there are indications that requirements are decreasing in some countries, so that supply and demand may shortly come into balance. Producers concerned have stated that they will make available for sale to the various consuming countries, in the fourth quarter, at least the same amounts as in the third quarter. The Committee anticipates that it will be possible to dissolve on September 30, 1953, at the end of the present allocation period, but it will meet some time in September for final consideration and action.

The Manganese-Nickel-Cobalt Committee, one of the first of the IMC commodity groups to be established, met for the first time on March 12, 1951. International allocations of nickel and cobalt were first recommended by the Committee for the fourth quarter of 1951. Cobalt allocations were discontinued at the end of 1952. No allocation of manganese was recommended, as supplies were found to be adequate.

The Committee membership originally included the following countries: Belgium (for Benelux), Brazil, Canada, Cuba, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Norway, Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Three other countries joined the Committee in 1952: Sweden, on July 16; Japan, on August 6; and Italy, on September 10.

The Manganese-Nickel-Cobalt Committee is the last remaining Committee of the International Materials Conference.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Confirmations

The Senate on July 22 confirmed Joseph Simonson to be Ambassador to Ethiopia and Jesse D. Locker to be Ambassador to Liberia.

Recess Appointment

The White House Office at Denver announced on August 22 that the President had appointed Willard L. Beaulac to be Ambassador to Chile.

International Development of Atomic Energy

Following is the text of a letter to Secretary Dulles from Chairman Alexander Wiley of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, transmitting a letter from Representative Sterling Cole, Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, together with Acting Secretary Smith's reply to Senator Wiley dated August 18.

The Acting Secretary states the Department's views on various aspects of the development of atomic power by other nations, without reference to U.S. relations with the Soviet Union; it will be noted that his letter was written prior to the announcement of the atomic explosion in the Soviet Union of August 12, 1953 (see BULLETIN of August 24, p. 237).

SENATOR WILEY TO SECRETARY DULLES

JULY 21, 1953

MY DEAR FOSTER: I have today received the enclosed letter from Congressman Sterling Cole, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

As you will note, Chairman Cole points out the increasing atomic programs in various foreign lands, and he raises with the three other Senate and House Committee Chairmen and myself the question as to our government's seeking:

assurances from the appropriate Executive Agencies that the full impact of such development is adequately reflected in our current military and diplomatic plans and policies.

I believe that he has raised a most valid point which should be reflected in our continuing diplomatic relationships with each of these countries engaged in these programs.

I would very much like to have an official expression from your Department on this subject.

With kindest wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER WILEY

REPRESENTATIVE COLE TO SENATOR WILEY

JULY 20, 1953

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: During the course of the current exploratory hearings on some of the problems involved in atomic power development, it has

become evident that the intensity of activity of other countries on this subject is increasing.

I would like to call your attention to the fact that within the next decade the atomic power development programs in some foreign countries may quite possibly give some of them a small but effective atomic weapon production capability. Among the countries evidently pursuing such programs are: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, India, the Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, and Sweden.

Eventual existence of such an atomic weapon capability is of far-reaching significance to future international military and diplomatic relationships. It has occurred to me that you may wish to seek assurances from the appropriate executive agencies that the full impact of such developments is adequately reflected in our current military and diplomatic plans and policies.

I am sending a similar letter to the Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, the House Armed Services Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Sincerely yours,

STERLING COLE

ACTING SECRETARY SMITH TO SENATOR WILEY

AUGUST 18, 1953

MY DEAR SENATOR WILEY: I refer to your letter of July 21, 1953, enclosing a copy of a letter from Representative Sterling Cole, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. In your letter you request an official expression from the Department as to whether the impact of the development of atomic energy programs in various countries is reflected in our continuing diplomatic relationships with these countries.

In the statement on legislation designed to foster the peaceful uses of atomic energy which I gave to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy on June 25, I commented on the paramount importance this Government attaches, in the field of international relationships, to maintaining and improving its leadership in atomic energy development. A copy of this statement is enclosed.¹ It is most impor-

¹ Not printed here.

tant that we press ahead with the development of atomic power. We believe that at the present time the United States is foremost in the field of power development. This does not mean, however, that other countries have not been and are not interested in utilizing atomic energy for power purposes. As foreign countries develop atomic energy for power purposes, they will have fissionable material available which they might use in the production of atomic weapons if they so choose.

Among our allies, the United Kingdom has embarked on an atomic power program. A full-scale atomic power plant is being built in Cumberland, a low-power breeder reactor has been built at Harwell, and design work is proceeding on a full-scale breeder reactor which will be built on a site yet to be chosen. It can be concluded, therefore, that the United Kingdom is ahead of our other allies in the field of development of atomic power. The United Kingdom is the only one of our allies to have an atomic weapon program. Last year the United Kingdom conducted a weapons test at Montebello Island. Additional tests in Australia are planned for this fall.

The countries mentioned in Representative Cole's letter are all interested in atomic power development programs. Canada, France, the Netherlands, and Norway have reactors in operation. The first Canadian reactor has been in operation since World War II and Canada has gone on to construct additional reactors. Since 1948 France has had a small experimental reactor "Zoe" at the Chatillon Research Center and in December of last year another reactor was put into operation at the nuclear research center at Saclay. Also last year the French embarked on a five-year plan for the development of atomic energy. According to a report on this plan by the Finance Committee of the French National Assembly, it "includes essentially the construction of two piles of 50,000 and 100,000 kw which will make possible the acquisition of the quantities of plutonium necessary for constructing a first generator using enriched fuel and constructing a plant for the extraction of plutonium." In this connection, your attention is called to the statement given on June 25, 1946, before the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission by the French representative to the effect that "the aims which the French Government has set for the research work of these [nuclear] scientists and technicians are purely peaceful ones." Sweden and Belgium are in varying stages of constructing reactors. Australia, Brazil, India, and South Africa are largely in the planning stage. Generally, the programs in these countries are of an unclassified nature. Reactors, which are valuable tools in the study of fundamental physics, have been constructed, or are being planned, largely for research purposes and to enable the individual countries to free themselves from reliance on foreign sources for the radioisotopes so useful in medi-

cal science and industrial research and applications. Atomic power is the ultimate objective of the atomic energy programs in all these countries.

In the course of my appearance before the Joint Committee on June 25 I pointed out it is natural to assume that as countries of the free world advance their knowledge of atomic power, there will be an increasing need and desire to exchange technical information. It would be premature at this time, however, to attempt to make plans for a general interchange of atomic power information. We feel, however, that there is a present need, in appropriate circumstances, to make some atomic energy information and materials available to foreign countries. There are instances when immediate advantages might accrue to the United States should we exchange information with friendly countries. Accordingly, in our relations with a particular country interested in an atomic energy program, it might be desirable to render some assistance in the atomic energy field. Such assistance does not necessarily mean the disclosure of classified information. There is a welter of unclassified and declassified data already generally available on reactor development. In addition, under amended Section 10 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, classified information may be exchanged with a foreign country under special circumstances and provided certain criteria are met. In my testimony I suggested that any legislation enacted by Congress to foster the development of atomic power in the United States should include provisions to enable the United States, in appropriate cases and under suitable safeguards, to make available to foreign countries information and materials that would assist them in making progress in the atomic power field.

The question of the international control of atomic energy and disarmament in general has long been in the forefront of thinking in the Department of State. At the end of World War II, the United States recognized the fact that this country did not have a monopoly on knowledge in the field of atomic energy nor would it long have a monopoly of atomic weapons. In 1946 we submitted to the United Nations a workable plan for the international control of atomic energy. This plan, supported by an overwhelming majority of the United Nations, has a twofold purpose, one being the promotion and fostering of the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only. In order to ensure against the misuse of atomic energy, the plan also provides for safeguards which would prohibit the manufacture, possession, or use of atomic and related weapons.

While present prospects for the international control of atomic energy are dim because of Soviet intransigence, this Government continues to support the United Nations or any no less effective plan for the international control of atomic energy and keeps the problem of international control

under continual review. In the course of his address to the American Society of Newspaper Editors on April 16,² the President reaffirmed this country's willingness to enter into the most solemn agreements which would include, among other things, "international control of atomic energy to promote its use for peaceful purposes only, and to ensure the prohibition of atomic weapons."

In summary, the Department of State follows atomic energy developments abroad very closely and takes these developments into account in our continuing relationships with individual countries, as well as in our efforts to achieve effective international control of atomic energy as an integral part of a general program of safeguarded disarmament.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER B. SMITH, *Acting Secretary.*

PUBLICATIONS

Recent Releases

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.

Technical Cooperation, Assurances Under Mutual Security Act of 1951. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2627. Pub. 4883. 5 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Chile—Signed at Santiago Jan. 8, 1952.

Technical Cooperation, Assurances Under Mutual Security Act of 1951. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2628. Pub. 4889. 6 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Colombia—Signed at Bogotá Dec. 20 and 27, 1951.

Technical Cooperation, Assurances Under Mutual Security Act of 1951. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2629. Pub. 4892. 6 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Cuba—Signed at Habana Jan. 7 and 8, 1952.

Technical Cooperation, Assurances Under Mutual Security Act of 1951. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2630. Pub. 4933. 7 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and the Dominican Republic—Signed at Ciudad Trujillo Dec. 12, 1951 and Jan. 5, 1952.

Technical Cooperation, Assurances Under Mutual Security Act of 1951. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2632. Pub. 4932. 7 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Ecuador—Signed at Quito Dec. 21, 1951 and Jan. 8, 1952.

Technical Cooperation, Assurances Under Mutual Security

Act of 1951. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2633. Pub. 4923. 5 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Ethiopia—Signed at Addis Ababa Dec. 17 and 27, 1951 and Jan. 8, 1952.

Technical Cooperation, Assurances Under Mutual Security Act of 1951. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2634. Pub. 4983. 5 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Guatemala—Signed at Guatemala Jan. 7 and 8, 1952.

Technical Cooperation, Assurances Under Mutual Security Act of 1951. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2635. Pub. 4973. 8 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Haiti—Signed at Port-au-Prince Dec. 15, 1951 and Jan. 8, 1952.

Technical Cooperation, Assurances Under Mutual Security Act of 1951. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2636. Pub. 4984. 7 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Honduras—Signed at Tegucigalpa Dec. 14, 1951 and Jan. 3, 1952.

Technical Cooperation, Assurances Under Mutual Security Act of 1951. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2640. Pub. 4986. 5 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Jordan—Signed at Amman Jan. 3 and 5, 1952.

Technical Cooperation, Assurances Under Mutual Security Act of 1951. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2641. Pub. 5021. 4 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Liberia—Signed at Monrovia Jan. 7 and 22, 1952.

Technical Cooperation, Assurances Under Mutual Security Act of 1951. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2643. Pub. 5002. 8 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Nicaragua—Signed at Managua Dec. 18 and 24, 1951.

Technical Cooperation, Assurances Under Mutual Security Act of 1951. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2644. Pub. 5003. 8 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Panama—Signed at Panamá Dec. 17, 1951 and Jan. 7, 1952.

Technical Cooperation, Assurances Under Mutual Security Act of 1951. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2645. Pub. 5004. 7 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Paraguay—Signed at Asunción Dec. 18, 1951 and Jan. 5, 1952.

Technical Cooperation, Assurances Under Mutual Security Act of 1951. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2647. Pub. 5005. 5 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Saudi Arabia—Signed at Jidda Dec. 22, 1951 and Jan. 8, 1952.

Technical Cooperation, Assurances Under Mutual Security Act of 1951. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2649. Pub. 5006. 5 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Eritrea—Signed at London Jan. 7, 1952.

Air Service. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2658. Pub. 4937. 6 pp. 5¢.

² BULLETIN of Apr. 27, 1953, p. 599.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Greece—Signed at Athens Mar. 11, June 16, and June 25, 1952.

Economic Assistance, Refugee Relief and Resettlement Projects—Supplementing Agreement of Feb. 27, 1952. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2672. Pub. 5015. 6 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Israel—Signed at Tel Aviv Aug. 13, 1952.

Mutual Defense Assistance. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2675. Pub. 4991. 5 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Israel—Signed at Tel Aviv July 1 and 23, 1952.

Economic Cooperation, Guaranties Under Public Law 472, 80th Congress, As Amended. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2686. Pub. 5010. 5 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Israel—Signed at Tel Aviv Aug. 7 and 8, 1952.

Malaya: Trouble Spot in Southeast Asia. A Background Summary. Pub. 5061. Far Eastern Series 57. 12 pp. 10¢.

A descriptive survey of events in Southeast Asia, with illustrations and a map. Emphasis on recent happenings and their effect on the world scene.

Indochina: The War in Viet-Nam, Cambodia, and Laos. A Background Summary. Pub. 5092. Far Eastern Series 58. 8 pp. 5¢.

This pamphlet covers the continuing war in Indochina, with a description of the situation as it now stands and the events which created the current situation.

India: A Pattern for Democracy in Asia. A Background Summary. Pub. 5095. Near and Middle Eastern Series 13. 12 pp. 10¢.

This Background deals in detail with India as a new nation in Asia and supplies facts and figures which describe the conditions under which India is developing her economy and her role in world affairs.

Ferrous Scrap, Exports from Germany to the United States and the United Kingdom. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2438. Pub. 4652. 6 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of letters between the United States and Germany—Signed at Bonn September 17 and 19, 1951.

Health and Sanitation, Cooperative Program in El Salvador, Extending Program Agreement of February 29, 1944, as Extended. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2440. Pub. 4824. 3 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and El Salvador—Signed at San Salvador August 18 and September 23, 1948.

Health and Sanitation, Cooperative Program in El Salvador, Agreement Extending Program Agreement of February 29, 1944. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2441. Pub. 5075. 4 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and El Salvador—Signed at San Salvador July 21 and 27, 1949.

Television, Assignment of Frequency Channels Along United States-Canadian Border. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2594. Pub. 4896. 20 pp. 10¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Canada—Signed at Ottawa April 23 and June 23, 1952.

Mutual Security, Assurances under Mutual Security Act

of 1951. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2604. Pub. 4891. 11 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and China—Signed at Taipei December 29, 1951, and January 2, 1952.

Mutual Security, Assurances under Mutual Security Act of 1951. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2606. Pub. 4910. 5 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and France—Signed at Paris January 5, 1952.

Air Force Mission to El Salvador, Extending Agreement of August 19, 1947. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2651. Pub. 4914. 6 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and El Salvador—Signed at San Salvador May 30 and June 6, 1952, and exchange of notes signed at San Salvador October 30 and 31, 1951.

Telecommunications Allocation of Television Channels Along United States-Mexican Border, Amending Agreement of August 10 and September 26, 1951. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2654. Pub. 4934. 5 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Mexico—Signed at Mexico June 4 and 25, 1952.

Relief from Taxation on Defense Expenditures—Replacing Agreement of March 13, 1952. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2655. Pub. 4935. 12 pp. 10¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and France—Signed at Paris June 13, 1952.

Aerial Mapping Program in Brazil. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2656. Pub. 4969. 8 pp. 10¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Brazil—Signed at Rio de Janeiro June 2, 1952.

Economic Cooperation, Guaranties under Public Law 472, 80th Congress, As Amended. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2657. Pub. 4936. 10 pp. 10¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and China—Signed at Taipei June 25, 1952.

Technical Cooperation Program. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2659. Pub. 4940. 14 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States and Lebanon—Signed at Beirut June 26, 1952.

Technical Cooperation, Cooperative Agricultural Education Program. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2660. Pub. 4941. 17 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States and Ethiopia—Signed at Addis Ababa May 15, 1952.

Technical Cooperation, Cooperative Program in Technical and Science Education. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2661. Pub. 4942. 5 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Ethiopia—Dated at Addis Ababa June 17 and 18, 1952.

Technical Cooperation, Water Resources Development Program. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2662. Pub. 4943. 5 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Ethiopia—Dated at Addis Ababa June 23 and 24, 1952.

Technical Cooperation, Cooperative Agricultural Program. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2663. Pub. 4951. 17 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States and Panama—Signed at Panamá June 30, 1952.

Settlement of Certain War Claims. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2664. Pub. 4959. 8 pp. 10¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Portugal—Dated at Washington Oct. 3, 1947, and Feb. 21, May 3 and 20, and Aug. 4, 1949.

Health and Sanitation, Cooperative Program in Colombia—Additional Financial Contributions. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2665. Pub. 4960. 4 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Colombia—Signed at Bogotá June 26 and 28, 1952.

Telecommunications, Promotion of Safety on the Great Lakes by Means of Radio. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2666. Pub. 4963. 18 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States and Canada—Signed at Ottawa February 21, 1952.

Health and Sanitation, Cooperative Program in El Salvador, Additional Financial Contributions. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2668. Pub. 4966. 5 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and El Salvador—Signed at San Salvador July 7 and 15, 1952.

Relief Supplies and Packages for the British/United States Zone, Free Territory of Trieste, Duty-Free Entry and Free Inland Transportation—Amending Agreement of February 11, 1949. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2670. Pub. 4987. 2 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of letters between the United States and Trieste, British/U.S. Zone—Signed at Trieste June 30 and July 18, 1952.

Assignment of U.S. Army Officer as Director of the Military School and of the Military Academy of El Salvador—Extending Agreement of May 21, 1943. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2671. Pub. 4988. 2 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and El Salvador—Signed at San Salvador July 3 and 16, 1952.

Leased Bases in Saint Lucia, Use by the Government of Saint Lucia. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2673. Pub. 4989. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Saint Lucia—Signed at Castries July 29, 1952.

Mutual Defense Assistance, Disposition of Surplus Equipment and Material. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2674. Pub. 4990. 6 pp. 5¢.

Exchanges of notes between the United States and Portugal—Signed at Lisbon June 16 and July 9, 1952.

Council of the Organization of American States, Privileges and Immunities of Representatives and Other Members of Delegations. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2676. Pub. 4994. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agreement signed at Washington July 22, 1952.

Germany, Industrial Controls, Amending Agreement of April 3, 1951. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2677. Pub. 4997. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Germany and Other Governments—Signed at Bonn-Mehlem July 25, 1952.

Technical Cooperation, Aerial Survey Project. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2678. Pub. 5076. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Saudi Arabia—Signed at Jidda Nov. 10, 1952.

Relief Supplies and Packages for Italy, Duty-Free Entry, Payment of Transportation Charges, Amending Agreement of November 26, 1948. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2694. Pub. 5023. 3 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Italy—Signed at Rome July 19, 1952.

Technical Cooperation, Joint Fund Program, Supplementing and Amending Agreement of May 9, 1952. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2697. Pub. 5037. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Israel—Signed at Tel Aviv August 17, 1952.

Whaling, Amendments to the Schedule to the International Whaling Convention, Signed at Washington on December 2, 1946, Adopted at the Fourth Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2699. Pub. 5032. 2 pp. 5¢.

Amendments adopted at London, June 1952.

Education, Cooperative Program in Nicaragua, Additional Financial Contributions. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2707. Pub. 5048. 5 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Nicaragua supplementing agreement of January 31, 1951—Signed at Managua October 17, 1952.

United States Educational Commission in the United Kingdom. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2709. Pub. 5050. 2 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and the United Kingdom—Signed at London October 22, 1952.

Passport Visas. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2715. Pub. 5069. 2 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Philippines—Signed at Manila Nov. 24, 1952.

Trade, Termination of Application of Most-Favored-Nation Treatment to Western Germany. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2716. Pub. 5070. 2 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and the United Kingdom—Signed at London September 9 and 17, 1952.

Fisheries Mission to El Salvador, Extending Agreement of July 19, 1951. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2717. Pub. 5071. 3 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and El Salvador—Signed at San Salvador September 23 and November 20, 1952.

Mutual Defense Assistance, Redistributable and Excess Property. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2726. Pub. 5087. 3 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of notes between the United States and Denmark—Dated at Copenhagen November 16, 1951, and April 28, 1952.

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Check List of Department of State Press Releases: August 24-28, 1953

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Press releases issued prior to August 24 which appear in this issue of the BULLETIN are Nos. 429 of August 10, 432 of August 12, 438 of August 14, 443 of August 17, 447 of August 19, 448 of August 21, 449 of August 21, and 454 of August 21.

No.	Date	Subject
*455	8/24	Hudson: Visit to Turkey
456	8/24	U.N. <i>Ad Hoc</i> Commission on Pows
*457	8/25	Lozano: Visit to U.S.
458	8/25	Dulles: Bar Association
*459	8/26	Transport agreement with Venezuela
*460	8/27	Hearings on GATT proposals
†461	8/27	Zonal barriers in Germany
462	8/27	ANZUS Council Meeting
*463	8/28	Lee: Visit to Paraguay
†464	8/28	United Fruit Co. land case

*Not printed.

†Held for a later issue of the BULLETIN.

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